The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2404. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

NO BATTLE YET.

BLOCKADE OF AUSTRIAN PORTS.

MOVEMENTS OF THE AUSTRIAN ARMY.

Result of the English Elections---Gain for the Ministry.

Later from India and China.

Decline in Cotton—Consols 91 1-4 a 91 1-2.

[By the American Telegraph Company's Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.]

SACKVILLE, N. B., Thursday, June 2.

The Royal Mail steamship *America*, from Liverpool on Saturday, the 21st ult., arrived at Halifax yesterday afternoon.

The *America* has 89 passengers. She passed, May 22, at 2 P. M., Royal Mail steamship *Africa*, from New-York for Liverpool. 29th, lat. 48° lon. 47° Royal Mail steamship *Persia*, from New-York for Liverpool.

Her advices are three days later than previously received, and are of considerable importance, more especially in a commercial point of view.

The screw-steamship *City of Washington*, from New-York on Saturday, the 7th of May, arrived at Liverpool on the 19th.

The steamship *Circassian*, from New-York May 4, *via* St. Johns, N. F., arrived at Galway on the night of the 19th.

The steamship *Ariel*, from New-York on Saturday, May 7, arrived at Southampton on the morning of the 20th.

Among the passengers in the *America* is General WILLIAMS, of Kars, Commander-in Chief of the forces in Canada.

The news from the seat of war is without any feature of great importance.

No battle had as yet occurred.

The Austrians had removed their head-quarters to Garlasco, and had also withdrawn from Vercelli, which place had been occupied by the French and Sardinians.

An action was looked for at any moment.

All the Austrian ports had been blockaded by the French squadron, and many of their vessels had been taken.

There were various reports that the Emperor of Austria and General HESS had reached Milan, and left for Pavia.

The Austrians were expected to remain inactive till the Emperor reaches the camp.

The Liverpool *Post* publishes, what is called reliable information, that the passage of the Ticino by the French will be the signal for a European Alliance against France, and that Austrian troops will march on Paris.

The bulletins of the belligerent parties are quite unimportant.

All the channels to the Venetian capital are blocked up.

The English elections were concluded, and the final result is a ministerial gain of 23.

The Bombay Mail of April 26 had arrived. TANTIA TOPEE had been tried by drum-head court martial, and hanged.

YEH, the late Imperial Commissioner at Canton, had died in India, where he was a prisoner in the hands of the English.

The Bombay export market was active, and that for import was firm.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

A dispatch dated Pavia, 19th, says the head-quarters of the Austrian army has been removed to Gariasco. Great movements of troops have taken place, and a collision is expected to-day or to-morrow.

Rumors from other quarters state that a battle is considered imminent, but the London *Times*, in summing up the position of affairs, considers it almost certain that June will have begun before any great blow is struck.

The following official French bulletins appeared in the *Moniteur*:

ALESSANDRIA, May 17.—The Emperor went yesterday to Valenza to view the position of our vanguard and the course of the Po. He paid a visit to the King of Sardinia this morning at Occimiano. The weather has become better.

ALESSANDRIA, May 18.—The organization of the army is going on actively. The repair of the damage done by the enemy to the bridges, roads and railways is approaching completion.

The Austrians continued their exactions upon the people of Vercelli, who were filled with consternation, and quite out of condition to satisfy their demands.

During the night of the 17th, a body of Austrians, 100 strong, escaladed the Bridge of Valenza through a breach and made a fruitless attempt to take it.

The following official bulletins have been issued by the Sardinian Government:

TURIN, May 17.—The Austrians occupy the right bank of the Po as far as Castle Sangiovanal, and are 12,000 strong.

The fortification of the Bridge of Stella for the purpose of protecting the retreat of the Austrians.

An order of the King of Sardinia has been published mentioning the names of those who signalized themselves in the first military operations.

TURIN, May 19.—Yesterday several detachments of Austrians advanced to Capriseo, near San Germano, driving off cattle and firing at the peasants. Our troops, desirous to fight, awaited the enemy at San Germano, but they withdrew to Vercel i, which place they this morning evacuated, after blowing up two arches of the Bridge of Sezia. Our troops occupied Vercelli this afternoon. The Austrians, with their artillery, are still on the left bank of the river.

No collision had yet taken place between the opposing armies.

The Austrians had withdrawn from Vercelli, and blown up the bridge.

It was reported that General GUYLAI had sent word to his Government that his provisions were beginning to fail in Piedmont, and that he would not be able to hold his present position for more than fifteen days longer.

The French Government, it was said, had received information that four Russian *corps d'armée* had moved towards the Austrian frontier.

It was asserted that the Emperor of Austria arrived on the 19th at Milan, and departed immediately for Paris, accompanied by General HESS.

The official Weiner *Zeitung* announces that a Norwegian brig, while going into Venice, was stopped by a French frigate and informed that all Austrian ports, with the exception of Trieste and Ancona, were in a state of blockade. The commander of the fortress at Venice had received no notice of the fact.

The French fleet before Venice had already taken twenty vessels.

Fifteen French men-of-war had been seen near Citiaro, on the coast of Daluratia.

The *Times* correspondent in the Austrian camp says that a naval attack on Venice would have no chance of success. Every channel has either been quite blockaded up by sunken ships, or vessels laden with stones are moved close by, ready to close the small remaining passages at a few minutes' notice and guns of large calibre command all these obstacles. The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, however, says that the French squadron is not to attack Venice, but merely to blockade that port for the present.

The Liverpool *Post* promises to have reliable information, explanatory of Austria's mysterious proceedings. It says the moment the French troops cross the Ticino, the Austrian troops will march direct on Paris. Russia will then join Austria, and the reward of what looks like treachery is to be Moldavia and Wallachia. The crossing of the Ticino will be regarded as an invasion of Austrian territory, and on that conviction Prussia and Germany will act. The *Post* then proceeds to show the incentives for a European league against NAPOLEON, and says that it is disposed to place implicit faith in its information.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Parliament elections were completed, with the following result: Liberals elected, 353; Conservatives elected, 302. This is a Ministerial gain of 23. Included in the Liberals are about 50 Independent members and ultra-Liberals, who will hold the balance of power.

The Queen's speech, it was expected, would not be delivered before the 10th of June.

The *Daily News* says that the Liberals will insist on taking up the Reform question at the point where it stood when the dissolution of Parliament took place.

The shipping trade was greatly agitated as to the conveyance of goods contraband of war.

Lord MALMESBURY, in reply to a special inquiry whether the neutrality proclamation contemplated coal as contraband, says that the passages in the proclamation referring to contraband goods, are not intended to prohibit the exportation of coal or any other article, but to warn Her Majesty's subjects that if they do carry, for the use of one belligerent, articles which are contraband, and their property be captured by another belligerent, Her Majesty's Government will not undertake to interfere against such capture.

The *Shipping Gazette* suggests that the Government should call on the belligerents to specify by proclamation, those articles which they are resolved shall henceforth constitute contranand of war.

The chartering of vessels to France as store or troop ships was regarded as illegal.

The eight large steamers of the European and American Company had been definitely purchased on speculation by Messrs. LEVER and HOWARD, of Manchester.

The *Daily News* says that the Government will almost immediately invite tenders for the monthly conveyance of the Australian mails *vid* Panama.

Twenty thousand landsmen have been enrolled in the British Navy within a few weeks.

THE LATEST ENGLISH NEWS.

LONDON, Saturday morning.

The London Stock Exchange has been very dull and Consols have slightly declined.

The *Times'* City Article, of last evening, says: "Complete stagnation continues to prevail in the Stock Exchange. The scarcity of Stock having been somewhat relieved prices closed about one-eighth per cent worse than yesterday. The discount market was very dull. Good bills at two to three months were taken at 3@4 per cent. Gold continues to be taken from the Bank for export. The bills of SEVASTOPOLO & SONS, a Greek firm in London, were yesterday returned. The house held a respectable position, but its engagements, which are chiefly in the foreign corn trade, are not believed to be large.

In the wheat market yesterday, Monday's rates were nominally quoted, but the tendency was downward, and sales could not be effected except at 1s. reduction.

The *Times'* City article also says that the Funds opened on Friday without recovery from the decline of the previous day, and that the market was heavy throughout, the final transactons being at a reduction of ⅛ per cent. The demand for money in the open market was very moderate. At the Bank a fair business was done, chiefly with regular customers.

Continental papers announce the failure of the banking-house of FROMMER & Co., at Augsburg.

The Bank of Thuringia has also suspended, owing, it is said, to the flight of the manager.

FRANCE.

Orders have been sent to Baron GROS, French Ambassador at China, instructing him to return to France.

The French fleet has also been recalled from China.

The *Corps Legislatif* had been prorogued to the 28th of May.

The fluctuations on the Paris Bourse were frequent but slight. On the 20th the prices fell a quarter, but rallied and closed at a fractional advance. The three per cents were at 61f. for money, and 61f. 5c. for accounts.

AUSTRIA.

An imperial decree increases the direct and indirecct taxation, not including the monopoly of the tobacco trade and the customs duties.

GERMANY.

In the sitting of the Federal Diet Prussia declared that although she still adhered to her protest against the proposal of Hanover to form a federal *corps d'armée* of observation on the Rhine, yet she did not object to its being established as a matter of form The proposal was accordingly referred to the Commission of Management of Military Affairs.

SWITZERLAND.

Inclinations were manifested by the Italian refugees on the Swiss frontiers to stir up a revolution in Lombardy, but they were put down by the Swiss troops who seized a quantity of guns and gunpowder.

The Swiss Federal Diet had resolved on prohibiting the exportation of arms to, and the collecting of arms by the inhabitants of places in the immediate vicinity of the Italian frontiers. Fugitives and deserters able to bear arms are to be forbidden to pass from the territories of one belligerent in the territories of the other.

NAPLES.

The King still survives.

Great intrigues were on foot to procure the crown of the Two Sicilies for the Queen's eldest son.

INDIA.

The Bombay mails of the 26th of April reached England on the 19th of MAY.

TANTIA TOPEE was tried by Court-Martial on the 15th of April, and was sentenced to death and hanged on the 18th.

The rebels in small bodies continued to be fallen in with and were generally dispersed.

The latest advices from Calcutta report the death of Commissioner YEH.

The Bombay export market was active, and Cotton Goods considerably deSror. Imports were firm, and in fair demand, but Yarns in some cases rather lower. Freights were steady and firm. Exchange 2s. 1⅜d.@2s. 1⅝d.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of Cotton for the week in the Liverpool market at 38,000 bales, of which 4,000 bales were for export, and only 200 on speculation. The current qualities of American were ⅛d.@⅛d. per lb. lower, and a still greater reduction was submitted to for inferior descriptions, while sandy Cottons were almost unsalable. The sales of Friday were 6,000 bales. Holders were pressing their stocks upon the market, but the closing feeling was dullness. The following are the authorized quotations: Fair Orleans, 7¼d.; Middling do., 6⅝d.; Fair Mobiles, 7d.; Middling do., 6⅜d.; Fair Uplands, 6⅞d.; Middling do., 6¼d. The stock in port was estimated at 585,000 bales, of which 501,000 were American.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.

The news from Manchester is unfavorable. There had been a slight decline in Yarns, though there was a better demand for India goods.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

In the Liverpool BREADSTUFFS Market, at the close, there was a declining tendency, and all descriptions were slightly lower. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. say the week opened with an upward tendency and a slight advance on all qualities, but it was subsequently lost. FLOUR was very dull, and 3d.@4d. lower since Tuesday; American, 11s.@14s. 3d. WHEAT also very dull, and offered at 4d. reduction, without finding buyers; Western Red, 8s.@10s. 9d.; do. White, 10s. 6d.@11s. 2d.; Southern White, 10s. 9d.@13s. CORN steady, but quotations quite nominal; Mixed, 6s. 8d.@6s. 11d.; Yellow, 6s. 10½.@ 7s. 3d.; White, 8s.@8s. 9d. The weather had been favorable for the growing crops.

Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. say FLOUR had declined 6d. since Tuesday.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARRET.

Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and JAMES MCHENRY quote BEEF heavy and 5s. @10s. lower, under heavy arrivals. PORK steady, closing firm. BACON firm and 1s. higher. LARD firm, but quiet. TALLOW had been unsettled, but closed quiet and steady at 57s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The Brokers' and other circulars quote POTASHES quiet, at 31c.@33c.; PEARLS quiet. SUGAR quiet, and inferior qualities somewhat lower. COFFEE quiet, but the inferior qualities were slightly better. RICE heavy. FISH OILS—Sales unimportant. LINSEED OIL, 30s.@30s. 6d. ROSIN firm, at 4s.@4s. 3d. for common; 10s. 6d.@16s. 6d. for fine. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady, at 42s. 6d.@44s. on the spot, and 42s.@42s. 6d. to arrive. TEA in but little inquiry, and prices weak.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS quote WHEAT buoyant at the opening and 3s.@4s. higher, but dull at the close. IRON—Rails dull and offered at £5 15s.@£6; Bars dull. SUGAR heavy and 6d. lower. TEA firm and ½c. better; Common Congou 1s. 2d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE heavy and all qualities slightly declined; sales at 44s. LINSEED CAKES declined 2s. 6d.@5s. FISH OILS—Sales unimportant. Other articles unchanged.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The London Money market was slightly easier. Consols were quoted, at the close, on Friday, 91¼@ 91⅜ for money, and 91⅛@91⅜ for account.

The Bullion in the Bank of England had increased £154,000.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS quote Silver 5s. 2¼d.; Eagles, 76s. 4d.

LATEST.

LONDON, Saturday—11 A. M.

Consols opened at last night's quotations.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS report the market for American Stocks generally unchanged.

Messrs. BELL & SON quote the market as quiet, but steady at the close.

The latest sales were as follows: Illinois Central Sevens of 1860, (freeland,) 85⅜; do. Sevens, 69¼ @70; Erie Railroad Sevens, Taird Mortgage, 57@58.

HAVRE MARKET.

No report of the Havre market has come to hand.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Dispatches from Minister McLane—Condition of Affairs in Mexico—Chances for the Negotiation of a Treaty—Naval Force at Tampico, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 2.

Voluminous dispatches received at the State Department to-day from Mr. MCLANE give a detailed account of his affair with MIRAMON. It appears that our Minister followed the precedent set by the British Government, which made certain demands of the Juarez Party, even while recognizing the other Government. MIRAMON declined receiving Mr. MCLANE's communication, which excited the indignation of the latter, who complains bitterly to the Government here. It is not known what views the Administration will take of the matter.

MIRAMON had issued a decree forbidding any communication between Mexico and Vera Cruz, and the same day sold to a party the exclusive privilege of transporting goods from Vera Crux to the city, in consideration of the party paying to the Government an *ad valorem* tax of twenty-six per cent. on all goods brought in. This party sublets or sells privileges to others for an additional tariff paid him. Thus it is that the merchants of Mexico are now receiving their goods. These charges are in addition to the tariff levied and collected at Vera Cruz.

It appears that the English subjects in Mexico feel outraged at the conduct of the British Minister, and have sent a communication on the subject to London. It is intimated that Mr. OTWAY will be superseded.

Late intelligence corroborates the report of the assassination of one Englishman, and the narrow escape of another.

Mr. MCLANE had not received the last instructions sent to him. They will reach him on the 4th inst. These instructions are very full, and must result in the early conclusion of a treaty. The only question delaying the negotiation was the protection of the Isthmus by American arms. On this point Mr. MCLANE is directed to provide that when Mexico shall fail to afford ample protection to the lives and property of American citizens passing the Transit, or fail to protect the Transit from any interruption whatever, American forces shall be called on to do so. For this purpose Mexico shall keep at each terminus of the route a Commissioner, whose duty it shall be to give notice to our ships-of-war of any difficulty or threatened interruption, and ask for aid. The other points are as before stated in my dispatches.

A New-York paper has announced the reception here of official dispatches from our Minister to Vienna, giving his opinion as to the effect of the European war upon Austria. I dislike to spoil so interesting a *canard*, but I am authorized to say that not a single line, of any discription, has been received by the State Department from our Minister at Vienna since the first announcement of his reception there.

The Interior Department has determined on the immediate removal of the Texas Indians from their present reserves to the Choctaw lease, and the War Department has been called on for a military escort.

Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 2.

The NAVY Department, to-day, received a letter from Captain FARRAGUT, commanding the U. S. ship *Brooklyn*, dated Vera Cruz, May 21, in which he says that Captain JARVIS sailed in the ship *Savannah*, for Pensacola, on the 18th, and the ship *Saratoga* arrived at Vera Cruz on the same day. He adds:

As Minister MCLANE is desirous of having a ship at Tampico, in anticipation of an attack on that place by the Miramon party, I shall direct Commander Turner to proceed thither immediately, with orders to land a force of marines and others, if necessary, for the protection of the American Consulate, and such American citizens as may seek his protection; and in the event of the town being carried by assault to require of the Commanding General the assurance of protection to the Consulate and all American citizens. Such instructions will be in conformity with the views of the Minister.

The permission or instruction for their landing will be forwarded by the Juarez Government to the Governor of Tampico at the same time. There were, at Vera Cruz, when the above was written, two English, one French, and two Spanish war vessels. The French Admiral left Tampico the 12th of May, in company with a brig-of-war. The sloop *Prebble*, ordered to the Gulf of Mexico, has the same officers who went out on the Paraguay expedition, with the exception of Lieutenant LOWRY, detached on account of sickness. Lieutenant BAKER supplies the vacancy thus occasioned.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided, on appeal, that engravings, plain or colored, in whole or part, after they are printed, are subject to a duty of 15 per centum. As a general practice, under previous tariffs, the metal duty has been assessed on "plated castors," whether they were furnished on importation with bottles or not, and the glass duty on castor bottles, when imported separately from the stand. The Secretary sees no sufficient reason for departing from that practice, under the existing tariff. The metal being the material of the chief value, therefore the plated ware is subject to a duty of 24 per cent. Linen shirt-bosoms, not being fit for wear in their present state, but rather the material to be used in the manufacture of shirts, and being a linen fabric, will be treated as a manufacture of flax, subject to a duty of 15 per cent.

New-Hampshire Legislature—Message of Governor Goodwin.

CONCORD, N. H., Thursday, June 2.

The old-fashioned manner of celebrating the election was revived to-day with unusual demonstrations. The city is alive with enthusiasm. The military and firemen are out in large numbers, and invited guests are present from nearly all the New-England States.

Gov. GOODWIN will be inducted into office at 3 P. M. His message is quite lengthy. He recommends a short session of the Legislature and economy in administering the Government. The present State debt is a fraction less than $72,400. The causes of education and agriculture are represented as receiving increased attention, and as being in an encouraging condition. The establishment of an agricultural department at Dartmouth College is contemplated. Manufactures are stated to be assuming a healthy position, and the Governor trusts that the enactment of a tariff protective of home industry will be adopted by Congress. The banking interest is in a healthy condition, and new charters are disapproved of, except where shown to be for the public good. The railroad interests are alluded to in the Message, showing that there are about 700 miles of road in operation in the State, with a capital of $16,000,000, and which cost over $20,000,000, much of the stock being unproductive to the stockholders; but as the roads have largely developed the resources, and increased the wealth of the State, the Governor suggests a reduction of their taxation. Governor GOODWIN says New-Hampshire yields to no State in her adherence to the Federal Union and the Constitution, and her people will never tolerate the doctrine of nullification, or the idea of a disunion of this Confederacy; but, while she allows to all other States their rights, she will maintain hers. She will never meddle with the domestic institutions of her sister States, but is bound to prevent the extension of the curse of Slavery over territory now free. She will rejoice to see a truly national and patriotic Administration restored, and the principles of the fathers of the country again administered.

The Legislative Session will commence to-morrow, and probably close the last week in the month.

Homœopathic Festival.

BOSTON, Thursday, June 2.

A festival was held in Faneuil Hall this afternoon and evening by the Homœopathic Faculty. Addresses were made by Dr. D. F. WELLS, of Brooklyn N. Y., Mayor LINCOLN, Professors HAMPHILL and REED, of Pennsylvania, Dr. WINSLOW LEWIS, Dr. WILD, and others. The evening festival was attended by about three thousand persons, including our prominent citizens.

Railroad Celebration.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, June 2.

About six hundred citizens of Chicago, Milwaukee and Fort Wayne, arrived this morning on an excursion train to celebrate the opening of the new route to Chicago, *viâ* the Cincinnati, Hamilton, Dayton and Michigan, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Roads. At the reception at the Merchants' Exchange, the hospitalities of the city were tendered by Mayor BISHOP, and speeches were made by Mayor HAYNES, of Chicago, and L. L. L'HOMMEDIEU, President of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Road. In the afternoon the guests witnessed a display of steam fire engines.

Later from Havana—Fire at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, June 2.

The steamer *Indianola*, from Haavna, is below, with dates to the 30th. She reports the state of sugar firm and active at 8@8¼ reals for Nos. 11 and 12; molasses active at 4½@5½ reals; lard buoyant at 18 @19 reals. Sterling Exchange dull, and quoted at 116; New-York do., 60 days sight, 3½.

The bark *Arcade* was partially burnt last night, together with two adjoining buildings. Loss $15,000. The *Bulletin* office narrowly escaped destruction.

Ohio Politics.

COLUMBUS, O., Thursday, June 2.

The Republican State Convention, to-day, nominated the following ticket:

For Governor—WILLIAM DENNISON, Jr.
Lieutenant-Governor—ROBERT C. KIRK.
Supreme Judge—W. Y. Gholson.
Auditor—R. W. Taylor.
Treasurer—A. P. Stone.
Secretary of State—A. P. Russell.
Board of Public Works—John Gregory.
School Commissioner—Anson Smith.

Vermont Episcopal Convention.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Thursday, June 2.

The Annual Episcopal Convention held here today, made choice of the following clerical and lay deputies to the General Convention: The Rev. John A. Hicks, D.D., of Rutland; the Rev. Geo. B. Mansur, D.D., of Bennington; the Rev. D. Hillhouse, of Burlington; the Rev. Frederick W. Shelton, of Montpelier; Isaac F. Redfield, of Windsor; Thomas H. Canfield, of Burlington; Sylvester Deming, of Arlington and Edmund Weston, of Randolph.

Immense Damages in a Breach of Promise Case.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, June 2.

In the case of Miss CARSTANG *vs.* SHAW, for breach of promise of marriage, the jury this afternoon rendered a verdict for the full amount of the petition of the plaintiff, $100,000. It is understood that counsel for the defendant will file a demand to have the verdict set aside, and also a petition for a new trial.

Official Edition of the Session Laws—Canal Board.

ALBANY, Thursday, June 2.

The official edition of the Session Laws of 1859, published under the direction of the Secretary of State, is now issued and ready for distribution by W. C. LITTLE & Co., in Albany.

The Canal Board adjourned to-day, till the 9th of June; after that meeting they will take a long recess.

Fires.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT GALENA.

GALENA, Ill., Thursday, June 2.

A destructive fire broke out here at 3 o'clock this morning. BROWN'S crockery store and the DeSoto House were totally destroyed. The lower portion of the DeSoto House was occupied by PACKLAND & Co., wholesale drygoods. Several other smaller buildings were destroyed. The loss is estimated at $140,000, of which $55,000 is insured in the Home Insurance Company, New-York, and the Ætna and Phenix companies, Hartford.

FIRE IN LAFAYETTE. IND.,

LAFAYETTE, Thursday, June 2.

By a fire this morning, SPENCER'S Block was partially destroyed. The loss on the building is $2,000. W. L. GREGORY, hardware merchant lost $5,000. Several other stores and offices were damaged, and the total loss is from $10,000 to $12,000, mostly insured.

Sale of the Chicago, St. Paul and Fon du Lac Railroad.

JANESVILLE, Ohio, Thursday, June 2.

The Chicago, St. Paul and Fon du Lac Railroad was sold, to-day, to the first and second mortgage bondholders, for a nominal sum.

Death of Jacob A. Barker.

BUFFALO, Thursday, June 2.

JACOB A. BARKER, an old and prominent citizen of Buffalo, died this morning.

From Rio Janeiro.

By the brig *Sea Breeze*, which arrived yesterday morning from Rio Janeiro, we have files from that city to April 20; but, although their dates are two days later than those previously received, they contain nothing of interest. The whole amount of coffee exported from the 1st to the 19th of April was 125,253 bags. The amount of coffee which changed hands April 19 was 3,200 bags.

The American bark *Harvest* was sold at auction on the 19th.

Later from Buenos Ayres.

DISQUIETUDE OF THE COUNTRY—APPREHENSIONS OF INVASION—MOVEMENTS OF URQUIZA—MARITIME INTELLIGENCE.

By the arrival of the bark *George Warren*, we have dates from Buenos Ayres to April 16.

The state of the country was unsatisfactory, and rumors of war prevailed on all sides. The red ribbon of ROSAS was openly assumed by the people of the Interior, who desire to force Buenos Ayres, *vi et armis*, to rejoin the Confederation.

URQUIZA had declared—so it was reported—that he would be before Buenos Ayres on the 1st of May, and in the Plaza on the 25th of May. He was endeavoring to raise a loan with which to commence operations, but so far without success. URQUIZA had dispatched the priest PENA to Paraguay, to ask a loan of money, men and vessels of war from President LOPEZ.

The Government of Buenos Ayres, strengthened by recent success at the ballot box, and the confidence of the people of the Province, were making great preparations to meet and repel URQUIZA in case he should attempt to put his threats into execution. All the arms in deposit had been purchased by the Government, and among them some very fine improved American fire-arms.

Col. MITRE, the Minister of War, and Gen. HORNOS, had gone to the northern frontier, with a powerful force, to stop URQUIZA's hordes of Gauchos on the border. Dr. D. PASTOR BELGADO took charge of the War Department during Col. MITRE's absence.

The ship *Shelter*, of New-York, from New-York, would be condemned and sold at Buenos Ayres.

The bark *Austin*, Captain BENSON, of Kennebunk, was totally destroyed by fire on April 7. She had a valuable cargo of over five hundred bales of wool, and was ready to put to sea, having a pilot on board. The vessel was undoubtedly fired by design. The crew mutinied, and three-quarters of an hour after the fire broke out took to the boat, and went on shore. Nothing whatever was saved. The crew were arrested by the United States Consul, Mr. WM. HOLLEY HUDSON, who organized a Court of Inquiry, consisting of Lieuts. C. H. WELLS and G. CULBY, U. S. N.; Captain F. B. LANGSTON, ship *Parana*, and G. M. BARNARD, Esq., of Boston, Secretary. The Consul presided, and, after a careful investigation of three days, the Court decided to send the crew to the United States for trial. They were ironed, and sent on board the United States store-ship *Release*, at Montevideo, by which their passage home had been taken.

The United States brigs *Dolphin* and *Bainbridge* were in port at Buenos Ayres—all well.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—PACINI'S grand opera of "Saffo" will be played here to-night with Mlle. CORTESI, Mme. STRAKOSCH, Signor BRIGNOLI and Signor BARILI in the principal parts. During the Summer season (commencing to-night) the prices of admission will be reduced to the old standard of one dollar, with an extra charge of fifty cents for reserved seats.

THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.—A meeting of the officers and men of the Twelfth Regiment, who are opposed to the proposed incorporation of the command with the Tenth Regiment, as directed by the Governor, met at the Mercer House last evening. There were nearly 250 men present. Sergeant J. M. SCRIBNER was called to the Chair, and Private RAYNOR acted as Secretary. It was stated that a proposition which provided for the distinct organization of the Regiment was under the consideration of the Governor, and the meeting adjourned to Friday next, at 8 P. M., with the understanding that some definite action should at that time be had. Strong hopes were expressed that the Governor would revoke the order which he had made.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Movements of Minister McLane—Financial Shifts of the Factions—Temper of the Liberal Party—Proclamations of the Reactionists—American Citizens to be Protected.

THE RECALL OF SANTA ANNA.

Historical Notes of Recent Mexican History.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VERA CRUZ, Thursday, May 19, 1859.

On the 19th inst. the United States screw steamer *Brooklyn*, with Mr. MCLANE on board, left this port for Tampico and returned on the evening of the 14th. The object of Mr. MCLANE's visit to Tampico was to ascertain the condition of American interests at that place, and what steps it would be necessary to take for the protection of the same, in case any warlike demonstrations should be made in that region, (as it was then rumored there would be,) by forces from the City of Mexico. Finding everything quiet at Tampico, and no reliable evidence that troops were *en route* from Mexico, Mr. MCLANE proceeded to Minatitlan, to learn from the steamer *Coatzacoalcos* whether the *Tennessee* would return to Vera Cruz. Ascertaining it was the intention to dispatch the *Tennessee* on her regular day, the *Brooklyn* with the Minister returned to this place yesterday. The United States sloop-of-war *Saratoga*, Capt. TURNER, also arrived yesterday from Pensacola, and anchored at Sacrificios.

Since last advices, there have been reports of military expeditions, marches and counter-marches, battles, defeats, victories, &c., but it does not appear that any important result in military matters has followed the movements of either party. Official information has been received by this Government of the taking of Mazatlan and Colima by the Liberals; also, of the defeat of MEJIA near Queretaro, by the Liberal Chief ARANBERRI. A few days since, there was a guerilla affair between a party of Liberals and Central forces at Cascomatapec, between Jalapa and Orizaba. The Liberals won the fight. In my last, mention was made of a contemplated attack by the Liberals on Jalapa, held by ROBLES with fifteen hundred men. Seven hundred men left this place to unite with ANPUDIA, who, it was stated, had some two thousand men in the Jalapa mountains. But the affair came to nought. ANPUDIA's forces were divided and stationed at different points, and it does not appear that he took the first step towards a movement on Jalapa. A portion of the soldiers that went from Vera Cruz, fearing they would return to this sickly place, deserted. The balance are stationed at the *Puente Nacional*. Both ANPUDIA and TRACONIS are here. Why the contemplated movement was not made on Jalapa is a mystery.

We have advices from the City of Mexico up to the 12th inst., from which it appears that matters stand as previously reported, except that MIRAMON—and his party are more and more harassed for the want of means. It appears that the clergy have in reality used up all their available means, such as ready money—personal property of various kinds, and all they dare of the valuable vessels and ornaments of the churches. Now, although they are willing to hypothecate any amount of their lands, houses, &c., it proves since the recognition of the Juarez Government by the American Minister that no one will either buy their property or take it as security for money loaned. Any confiscation or attempt to sell this property on the part of MIRAMON—and he would not hesitate to do either in order to raise money—would prove abortive. Not being able to get more money out of the Church or its property, nor any from capitalists, as heretofore, and fearing to impose other forced exactions on the people, the factionists have resorted to selling permits to speculators in the City of Mexico, by which they are allowed to bring goods into the city from Vera Cruz. It was or this purpose, doubtless, that the edict prohibiting communication with Vera Cruz was issued by MIRAMON some two months since. It is said that $250,000 was raised by the sale of these permits to one or two speculators. It is also rumored that the English and French Ministers "flared up" on account of the exclusive nature of this financial operation. The Liberal Government here, in its simplicity, permits the arrangement to go into effect, and large quantities of goods are now going forward from Vera Cruz, of course paying the usual international duties on leaving the place. It is stated also that a *conducta* of several millions of silver is about to leave the City of Mexico for this port, having arranged to pay the Miramon Government two per cent. on the amount. The regular export duty on silver is six per cent. The Constitutional Government at this place recently issued its decree by which this duty was reduced to four per cent., hence the silver is shipped at the regular rates, and duty is divided between the two Governments. To such a strait are both parties reduced for the want of funds, that they appear to be forced into arrangements to accommodate each other. According to all the evidence at hand, the faction in Mexico is more pushed for means than the Constitutional Government, and in the opinion of your correspondent, the latter makes a great mistake in letting up one iota.

No very clear account of the whereabouts of MARQUEZ, MEJIA, &c., has been received. For the want of means, it appears that the Mexican Government is not able to make any energetic or important demonstration upon any point. Reliable advices, however, came to hand yesterday, stating that one thousand men under Gen. WOLL, a French officer, and Santanista, had left Mexico for Tampico. This is a very small number of men with which to fall upon that port, and it is supposed that the purpose of WOLL is to join MEJIA; but if in reality he intends to go to Tampico, it is under assurances of aid and considerable money to be furnished by Gachupins, of whom there are considerable numbers in that place, who, with other foreigners, are known to be making every effort to place this port in the hands of the factionists. This project is a pure speculation, and it affords evidence of how Mexico is preyed upon by Gachupins as well as other unprincipled foreigners.

In every quarter of the Republic, so far as we can judge from accounts received here through the public journals and otherwise, a firm, encouraging and confident tone in the Liberal cause is maintained.

The following extract is from *La Democracia*, a journal published in Oajaca. Its truthful and fair nature render it worthy a place in your columns:

"Since December, 1857, the Reactionists have subverted Constitutional rule in the Republic; and from that date, what have they gained? During this period they have struggled without cessation. They triumphed in Salamanca, in Ahualuco, in Telolottan, in San Joaquin, and lastly in Mexico. After all these triumphs what have they gained? To-day they are in a worse condition than at the beginning, because the opposing elements to this struggle have become stronger, and the principles upon which their actions are based have grown weaker. The seditious clergy are drawing heavily upon their resources, and each victory has cost them immense sums. They cannot continue their present course, however much they may wish to foment this fratricidal war, without sacrificing the sacred vessels and ornaments of the Church, which they have commenced to do. But they dare not do this for fear of the people; and should they ever dare to consume these objects, they will be used up like every other resource to which they have resorted, and from the moment they cannot pay money to those who, in connection with the Church, are engaged in the work of destruction, the clergy will remain completely nullified, and cease to figure in this political reaction.

We lament the evils which follow this war; but we are convinced that however severe they may be, the enduring peace which must necessarily result will confer far greater benefits. The evils and the sacrifices will be transient, but the good will be permanent. If we cut of those parasitical plants which derive their support from the people, the tree of liberty will grow and strengthen, protecting beneath its beneficent shade many generations.

It is necessary, therefore, to make war upon the clergy and upon the mercenary soldiers without quarter, and destroy this race of vampires that sucks the blood of the people."

DEGOLLADO has issued a pretty strong document, dated at Morelia, April 17, and addressed to the Governors of the various States.

The following are extracts:

"From this day forward, seeing that the humanity and generosity with which we have treated the Reactionists has had no other effect than to render them more cruel, it becomes necessary that the guilty should be made to feel the entire weight of justice without hesitation of any kind. Our men, taken prisoners in the Valley of Mexico, have been assassinated in cold blood and without mercy. From this day forward, I declare that all officers taken in arms shall be executed immediately. I trust that the patriotism and decision of your Excellency will cause you to comply rigorously with this order, in fulfillment of your worthy command.

The Minister of Relations will have informed you ere this of the opportune official recognition of our Government by the United States of the North, and that the Minister Plenipotentiary was received at Vera Cruz by his Excellency the President, on the 6th inst. I do not deem it necessary to call the attention of your Excellency to this great and important event. Your Excellency will comprehend ere long, that aided as we shall be by the great American nation, the powers of the Reactionists to subject us to the bastard interests of the Church and the mercenary soldiers, will be barren of results. This gratifying event destroys the plan of the reaction, which in these latter days, has returned to its project of establishing a foreign monarchy in Mexico. To raise greater forces, create greater resources and pursue our enemies with the greatest vigor and energy, is what I particularly recommend to your Excellency, confident from your known ability and patriotism, that you will omit nothing the good sons of the Republic might desire."

SUNDAY, May 22.

Within the past three days, advices of considerable importance have been received at this place. Intimations of defection among the factionists in the City of Mexico, which you have had in previous communications, now prove to be well founded. It is a singular fact this party has no one distinct and universal name or appellation in its own country. Those composing the party are known under the following assortment of titles: "Factionistas, Reactionarios, Moderados, Conservadores, Centralistas, Clerico-Militarios, Santa Anistas and Monarchistas." The clergy, Gachupins and army, at heart desire a monarchy of the most despotic kind. Therefore, for the sake of convenience, brevity, comprehensiveness and pertinence, when reference is made hereafter in this correspondence to the above well-assorted party, the term Monarchists will be used.

By letters received from the City of Mexico up to the 18th inst., it appears that the Monarchists refused to receive Mr. MCLANE's letter in reply to their Government's protest, but returned it to Mr. BLACK. The sinapism applied by Mr. MCLANE to MIRAMON's back, proved, however, a powerful irritant, and drew out the following address to the Governors of the various States:

Secretariat of State and of Despatches of Foreign Relations:

MOST EXCELLENT SIR: The course pursued by the United States in its relations with the legitimate Government of the Mexican Republic, has, without any fault on the part of the latter, caused an interruption of that harmony which ought to exist between both nations, and which his Excellency, the substitute President, (meaning MIRAMON,) desires should exist with all those countries which have ratified treaties of friendship and commerce with Mexico.

The recent step taken by Mr. MCLANE,

inferred from it, whether SANTA ANNA could or would return to Mexico, &c. He replied, "It is our triumph, *our triumph!* SANTA ANNA's trails over this country are marked by *blood, blood, blood!* Should he return, everybody, everything, even the stones would rise up against him. But he will not return. He has too much regard for his interesting person, notwithstanding his desires to again obtain power in Mexico. It may be his destiny to return to this country to receive, at the hands of the executioner the reward of his crimes. Ojala!"

Thus spoke the Liberal in his own magnificent language, and with the fervor of inspiration. This Santa Anna movement is significant of the last struggle of a forlorn hope.

The following proclamation, by authority of MIRAMON, is so eminently characteristic of the surpassing bombast, impudence and humbug of the Monarchists, that I transcribe it:

MOST EXCELLENT SENOR: With this date I communicate to the Chief of the Staff as follows:

His Excellency the Substitute President, who proposes to follow in the course of his Government the strictest justice, and being thoroughly persuaded that the order issued on the 27th of November, 1855, removing from the army His Excellency the Senor General of Division, *benemerito* of the country, DON ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA, emanated from the political passions strongly kindled at that period; and, since it is impossible not to know that the long career of that personage exhibits in the highest degree feats of arms glorious to the country, and which cannot be obscured without offence to the national dignity; his Excellency being desirous moreover to worthily honor true merit, has caused to be accorded to and replaced in his possession, the said excellent Senor General, the place which he formerly held in the army. This is what I have the satisfaction to communicate to the staff by the order of his Excellency for your knowledge and execution; and have the great pleasure to make this known to your Excellency for your satisfaction, since it is a proof given to your Excellency that the supreme Government knows how to duly appreciate those illustrious services which the country owes to you, and as a public and solemn testimony that Mexico is not ungrateful like parties, because she always with pride remembers the glory which your Excellency has ever thrown around it.

I have the honor to reiterate to you my high consideration, constant and distinguished esteem.

God and liberty. ANTONIO CORONA.

MEXICO, May 13, 1859.

To his Excellency, Senor General *benemerito* of the country, DON ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

The curse of his country embodied in SANTA ANNA, who, driven forth for the third time by national execration, now residing in the island of St. Thomas, and given up in his old age to the vilest propensities of which human nature is capable, is eulogized in the most fulsome manner, and invited back in the name of what claims to be the *Supreme Government* of Mexico.

Advices have been received to the effect that DEGOLLADO has resigned the command of the Liberal army in favor of ZUAZUA, a popular and efficient Liberal chief of Nueva Leon. This step is calculated to have a most excellent effect.

The *Tennessee* arrived on the 20th inst., and it is generally understood that she brought advices from the Administration *fully sustaining Mr. McLane in all he has done.* If the Administration continues this commendable course, your correspondent promises to say nothing about its miserable policy of the past, and to which is owing the present unhappy state of affairs.

In general terms, it may be said that the prospects of the Liberal Party continue to improve. Another event of importance in its favor is now awaited with the greatest confidence. It is the unequivocal repudiation on the part of England of the course pursued by her Minister, Mr. OTWAY. That he will be speedily removed there can scarcely be a doubt. The belief that Mons. GABAIAC will meet with the same fate is also strong.

MONDAY, May 23.

The *Tennessee* departs at 12 M. to-day. It is probably the last trip she will make this season on account of the quarantine regulations at New Orleans. Regular communication with this point will probably be maintained by the Tehuantepec's Company's line *via* Minititlan.

The United States sloop-of-war *Saratoga* goes up to Tampico this day, with orders to afford protection to the American Consulate and American interests at that place, should they be likely to suffer from an invasion of the monarchist forces under WOLL.

A powerful and important document has just made its appearance in the City of Mexico. It is a protest on the part of the English citizens addressed to the British Minister, Mr. OTWAY, relative to the Miramon Government, Tacubaya assassinations, &c. It condemns the assassins in the strongest terms by name, states that it has no confidence in the safety of lives and property under the Miramon faction, and prays that no sentence of death passed upon an Englishman by the Government may be put into execution before being revised by the British Legation. John Bull in Mexico has got his fire up, and it looks as though he would yet take the lead of the Americans in spotting the miserable faction now ruling in the capital. Messrs. OTWAY and GABBIAC catch a scathing retort from the Liberals, based on this document. They charge those foreign Ambassadors with using their exertions more to uphold the assassins of Tacubaya than to protect the lives of their own countrymen. *This is strictly true.*

The legation leaves Vera Cruz to morrow, per United States steamer *Brooklyn*, for a more healthy point near the Tehuantepec route, from which the communication with the Constitutional Government will be maintained. The *vomito* is here, also considerable fever.

The TIMES is making its mark in this country. The *Tennessee* brought files to most of the principal houses in this city. The attention your journal gives to Mexican matters attracts universal and favorable notice. But in the States the Mexican affair will, doubtless, be considered a miserable fray in comparison with the great military drama opening in Europe. It is a good time, however, for the United States to push along and keep moving in this direction.

MITLA.

From Our Own Correspondent at the Capital.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 19, 1859.

American citizens are to be protected by the *padres*, and are refused the privilege of being passed over to any Foreign Minister. After Mr. BLACK had applied to the British Minister for the protection of the British flag to shield American citizens from the unbridled vengeance of the fanatics of the Church, and after the British Minister had refused this courtesy (never before refused by any Minister in any part of the world,) Mr. BLACK saw fit to select the diplomatic representative of Ecuador as a fit person to take a friendly charge of American citizens. The representative of Ecuador, who is a gentlemen, of course offered his services promptly. The customary notice was given to the other diplomatic agents, and the person in charge of the archives in the Foreign Office in the National Palace. Notwithstanding this was what might be considered right and proper, Senor BONILLA promptly notified Senor PASTOR, the representative from Ecuador, that he could not take the citizens of the United States under his charge; that he (BONILLA) had undertaken to do that himself and would not admit of any intermeddling from anybody. This fact was made known yesterday, and it is believed that the refusal of Senor BONILLA to allow American citizens to be placed under the Ecuadorian flag arose from the direct interference and advice of Mr. OTWAY, who now is floundering about in his own filth, striving to concoct arguments to justify his own discourteous and insulting conduct to American citizens in Mexico, and to the American Government and nation. This last piece of impertinent and blackguard conduct on the part of Mr. OTWAY should be made the subject of a straightforward demand from our Government for the recall of Mr. OTWAY from Mexico. When the lives of our citizens are left thus exposed to the malice of a weak man like him, and in the hands of an unscrupulous set of fanatics, it becomes the serious duty of our Government to act. I do honestly consider that Mr. OTWAY has become the most pernicious person in all Mexico. The representative of a nation that has in all past times held superior influence and prestige in Mexico, his weakness allows that influence and prestige to be used for the very worst purposes. Had there been a proper representative of Great Britain in Mexico, the bloodhounds of the Church would never have dared to commit the atrocities they did after the battle of Tacubaya. Had Mr. MATTHEW been in the place of Mr. O. the annals of Mexico would have been saved from the dark chapter which now must record those atrocities. As it is Mr. OTWAY appears to delight in those hellish acts.

DON ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA, the acknowledged greatest rogue of Mexican birth, has by decree been restored to his grade in the army, and to his titles and the booty he invested (in a silly moment) in real estate in his native country. The question is now: Will he come? Some say, No—many say, Yes. Certain it is, a strong invitation has been sent to him, and the greater part of MIRAMON's army—officers, soldiers and drummers—are prepared to shout for the tenth time, "*Que viva el General Santa Anna!*" notwithstanding they have ten times shouted "*Que muera el General Santa Anna!*" But this is one of the things that Mexican men and women are addicted to—fickleness—it might be called by a harder word.

The discovery of a plot laid by the British Minister and MIRAMON to get hold of a mortgage on the estates of the clergy for many millions, by which some ready cash was to fall into their own hands, was discovered by GABBIAC, who was not included in the division of spoils. GABBIAC very properly broke up the business. Since then the clergy have got scared. They have lost confidence in MIRAMON, and he the other day discovered that the clergy were working to get ZULOAGA back in the palace. MIRAMON grew impetuous and roared like a goaded bull. He made all sorts of threats against ZULOAGA, and the consequence is ZULOAGA is for once more a lodger in the "Otway Hotel," as the British Legation is called. MIRAMON has thus discovered that his old partner OTWAY is now his business competitor, and is working for ZULOAGA, who is called the "ready-made President of the British Legation."

Padre MIRANDA, and several other Church celebrities, are against MIRAMON; so it seems certain the young scamp will have to clear out of the palace. There is a report that he is in treaty with the Liberals, and swears he will make the clergy know his power to injure them is as great as it has been to fight their battles. He is in this, I trust, very much mistaken. The Liberals will do well not to have anything to do with him. He deserves hanging, and if the Liberals offer him any other terms they deserve to lose. However, I fear if he tries to make an arrangement the Liberals will grant him terms. It will be just like them.

The combination for SANTA ANNA is now the most formidable of any of the political games of this capital. But it is impossible to form any idea of what is to come of all this disorganization in the ranks of the Clergy party. If the Liberals were half clever they would smash up the whole concern at once. If the clergy succeed in making some loans they are now in treaty for, under the guarantee of the French and English Legations, they will be able to make a President of whom they choose. At present, considering the improbability of SANTA ANNA's coming, I think ZULOAGA stands a good chance to be President before next mail.

The Clergy forces have made no advances since last mail. They are on the line as far interior as Salamanca, and there they stick. Morelia has returned to the possession of the Federalists. Reports vary, but it seems likely that the clergy have no town further interior than Salamanca. Several battles are reported in which the Clergy forces have been worsted.

Since my last, two foreigners have been shot without trial, one in this valley and the other at Atlisco, in the State of Puebla. Both were American citizens. Numbers of Mexicans have shared the same fate.

All the world have witnessed the indefatigable labors of Baron ROTHSCHILD to secure the admission of Jews to equal rights in England, and all the world must be astonished to hear that this champion of civil and religious liberty and equal rights in England has become the friend and supporter of the intolerant, ignorant and corrupt Church of Mexico. Mr. DAVIDSON, the agent of the Rothschild house in Mexico, has for a long time been an active friend of the Church in assisting it to large sums of ready money. Notwithstanding it has been shown to him that he is doing a hazardous business, and one very discreditable to him as the agent of the ROTHSCHILDS, he still keeps lending money to the clergy, from which we must be forced to conclude that the principals of his house have advised him to do what he has done and is now doing. There are many reasons for believing that the ROTHSCHILDS are disposed to aid the clergy of Mexico in sustaining their infamous pretensions. The London *Times* has preserved a partial and studied silence on Mexican matters, while all the rest of the Press of the civilized world have denounced the clergy of Mexico in unmeasured terms. When the *Times* has spoken it has been to make a great ado against the Constitutionalists, or to throw dust in the eyes of the English public as to the actual state of affairs in Mexico. The *Times* is ruled by the ROTHSCHILDS, and having become, in truth, but a mere tool of these powerful money jobbers, it plays just such music for the English public as may be set for it by the rich controllers of its columns. The *Times* abuses the Constitutionalists, and while the English public are left to suppose that the Clergy party cannot be so bad as the Constitutionalists, the Jews slip into the British Legation in Mexico and into the good graces of the Archbishop, and make loans to the Church under the guarantee of the British Legation. This ingenious and peculiarly Shylock game has been played so far successfully. The Jews have got their bond, although it has cost many a pound of flesh, to be torn from the body of poor Mexico. Encouraged by the past and ambitious to obtain an influence in this country the ROTHSCHILDS are now making a business with the clergy for many millions. The British Minister is the servant of the Jews, and the agent of the British bondholders is also brought in to play a part. This new business is said to be for from forty to seventy-five millions—the amount, I believe, is not yet settled. It is likely to be for the latter sum, in which case the bondholders will be included in a mortgage on the estates of the clergy for a large amount. Should this business go through, the influence of the bondholders and the ROTHSCHILDS in England will be brought to bear in favor of the clergy faction in Mexico. The British Minister is to guarantee the mortgage, and this act, if sanctioned by the British Government, will be the prolific source of much trouble to Mexico, without any positive gain to the ROTHSCHILDS and the bondholders. If this business be carried through and supported by the British Government, it will become the duty of our Government and people to place every obstruction in the way of the lenders getting one cent of their money back. The men who are doing the business are well aware that they are giving support to the pretensions of a clique who have no claims to the Government. They know well that the aid they give to the Church is a mill-stone tied around the neck of the country to bury her deeper. They know that according to the acts of the Clergy faction they would be shot by the clergy if they were detected in giving the same aid to the legitimate Government of the country. They know they are supporting a set of people who are a burning disgrace to the civilization of the age. Therefore, if these Shylocks get off with whole skins and their necks in good order they will be treated mercifully—much more so than they have treated the character of Englishmen and the pretensions of Baron ROTHSCHILD—the equal-rights man of England, the compound Jew and Jesuit in his dealings with Mexico,—the business philanthropist the business supporter of intolerance and tyranny—in fact, the worthy descendant of Judas.

Mr. WHITEHEAD, the present agent of the bondholders in Mexico, is a most worthy and well-meaning person, but not the man to represent such large interests as he does. His desire to be on terms of amiability with the present British Minister, has allowed him to fall into snares laid for him by Her Majesty's representative and the wire-workers of the Clergy faction in this capital. When the infamous demand was made upon the Government at Vera Cruz for an increase of the tariff, Mr. WHITEHEAD was gulled into the belief that this increase of tariff would benefit the bondholders, and, therefore, without paying any attention to the fruitless efforts of the bondholders in times past to *decrease* the tariff, (in order to *increase* the receipts of the Custom houses by preventing smuggling,) joined hands with Mr. OTWAY, and has tried to illustrate to the bondholders that Mr. O.'s acts were for their benefit as well as for that of all other English interests. As the bondholders themselves do not appear to be the cleverest men in the great money circles of the world, it is possible this sincere assertion of Mr. WHITEHEAD may have been believed. If the bondholders will but look back at their own sensible acts and pay some attention to the clever report of their agent, Mr ROBERT C. WYLLIE, printed in London in 1843 or 1844, they will see that high tariffs only tend to increase smuggling—to increase the contraband trade, while it oppresses legitimate trade, and forces consumers to pay high prices; in fact, benefits no one but smugglers.

The partisan part Mr. WHITEHEAD has played, in allowing himself to support Mr. OTWAY in his attacks upon the Constitudonal Government of the country, should not go unnoticed by the bondholders. It was and is clearly the duty of the agent for such a large interest as that of the bondholders, to have acted an independent and noble course. He certainly could have served the best interests of his employers by so doing. His mixing up in the business now on hand to aid the clergy is, to say the least, a very imprudent step, and one that must cost the bondholders dearly if they do not promptly disown the whole transaction. The bondholders cannot be such ninnies as to fail to see where Mexico is drifting. After their proceedings upon the resolution of SAM HOUSTON, it looks extremely shabby to see them turning around and going in to support the Clergy Party in Mexico; and if they get caught in the act and are forced to lay out of interests for a few years, they may learn to be consistent and honest English business men by the operation. For my part, I hold it to be dishonest for any American or Englishman to aid an intolerant clergy like that of Mexico, who have already murdered many of our fellow countrymen, and who would assassinate all in the country if they had the power.

The House of J. B. JECKER has done large business with the clergy, and is still making small advances. As JECKER is a person entirely lost to all the natural feelings of man, and has no other empire but his counting-house, it is not to be wondered that he should snatch at the inviting bait held out to him, especially when he is assured of the protection of the French Government by GABBIAC. JECKER is a very rich but miserable person. His inordinate love of money has drawn him into many hazardous businesses. His present dealings with the clergy will be criminal acts by the rules of the clergy when the Constitutional Party take this capital. It is to be hoped they will not shoot him as the clergy have persons a thousand times less offenders against them than JECKER is against the Constitutional Government.

In the midst of all the disgust entertained by Englishmen for Mr. OTWAY, for his many bad acts, a circumstance has turned up to bring out something in his favor. An address, got up by Mr. BARTON, Mr. OTWAY's landlord, and signed by half-a-dozen others, has been presented to Mr. OTWAY, thanking him, in the most glowing terms, for having succeeded in the marvelous feat of diplomacy of obtaining permission from MIRAMON to bring up from Vera Cruz *four wagon-loads of goods!* This *flattering* address is to be laid before the next Secretary of State in England, as is reported in the Lonja.

The *Diario Official* has exhausted its sophistry, on two occasions, to make it appear that Mr. OTWAY was to be thanked for the saving of poor SELBY's life, when he was about to be murdered by the Clergy assassins. This is a difficult task, inasmuch as all Mexico knows that the reprieve obtained by Mr. OTWAY found the man coming to this city, one mile this side of the place of murder, and he would have been dead a whole hour if Mr. OTWAY's reprieve had been the only thing to save him. Mr. OTWAY has used every effort to disprove the affidavit of poor SELBY. He has gone so low down in this business as to make use of intimidation and intrigue in the Palace. Gen. JEREZ, who saved SELBY's life, has been induced to tell a lie to favor OTWAY. In a card to the public, JEREZ says he was not the superior commanding officer, and therefore could not contradict the orders of his superior. This is his way of saying he did not cause the suspension of SELBY's execution. Gen. JEREZ, in his card, has fairly convicted OTWAY of calumny, while he proves the Clergy would have been guilty of butchering an honest man had SELBY been shot. Gen. JEREZ says SELBY was not guilty, whereas Mr. OTWAY has said he believed he was.

On previous occasions, I have told you all about the dirty attempts of the British and French Ministers to give annoyance to the people of Vera Cruz. The French Admiral has at length become thoroughly disgusted with the malicious and knavish tricks of GABBIAC, and has gone to sea. The British Minister fares no better with the commanders of the English fleet. In the first place, Capt. DUNLOP positively refused to obey the orders of Mr. OTWAY. He stood Mr. O.'s nonsense as long as he could, and then went to sea. Capt. FREDERICKS came to fill the place of Capt. DUNLOP. Capt. FREDERICKS saw no reason to deviate from the wise course of his predecessor, and after a few interchanges of notes with the Legation in this capital, left in disgust. Next came Capt. ALDEN. With Capt. ALDEN Mr. O. thought he could get on, but Capt. ALDEN, unschooled in dirty business, has refused to act upon Mr. OTWAY's partisan instructions, and will go to sea in a few days from now. OTWAY's last hope of molesting the Constitutional Government is thus gone. Mr. O. thinks all the British Navy are fools.

General Retrospect of Mexican History.

VERA CRUZ, Wednesday, May 18, 1859.

In previous communications, a brief synopsis of the most important events in Mexican history, more especially since the first blow for freedom was struck by HIDALGO in 1810, has been given. A retrospective glance at these events will serve to bring the mind to an intelligent and just comprehension of the present condition of the country, and the principles for which the two parties are contending.

We find the first revolt, headed by HIDALGO, in 1809–10, and whose cry was, "*Death to the Gachupins!*" ere it became a strict war of races, resolved itself into a general war of revolution for independence of the Spanish yoke. This war raged with almost unceasing violence until 1821, when, by the extraordinary act of one man—ITURBIDE—and he the chosen instrument of Spain, through whom she expected to strengthen her hold on Mexico, the country was forever lost to Spain, and in little more than one year stood before the world an Empire in her own right, with ITURBIDE as Emperor. Suddenly casting down the Imperial Government, and executing the Emperor, Mexico, by one leap, reached the republican platform. A federal Constitution was adopted in 1824, and in April, 1825, GUADALUPE VITTORIA, the chosen President, was sworn into office. VITTORIA served out his official term, but not in peace and quietude. His administration was harassed and opposed by unscrupulous and turbulent factionists, and, under the appellations of Yorkinos and Escoceses, Federalists and Centralists, were ranged, at that very period, the factions and parties as they exist at the present day. The great Liberal party of the country was known under the name of Yorkinos or Federalists, while the faction or factions composed of the clergy, the army, the Gachupins, &c., were styled Escoceses or Centralists. Starting with a clear comprehension of a true state of affairs at the above-mentioned period, the reader of Mexican history, as he progresses down to the present time, cannot fail to obtain a full and thorough understanding of the peculiar characteristics of the two parties, and the principles for which they are at this moment contending. It will be found that the Centralists, who comprise the larger portion of the wealth, aristocracy and talent of the country, have never ceased their exertions to establish a foreign or domestic despotism, and have maintained an unbroken front against democracy and constitutional freedom, as advocated by the more scattered, poorer and less educated, but more christian and truly intelligent masses.

The Central or despotic party has, in general, maintained control. In various instances the Liberal party has obtained power, but the Centralists, with money and the army at command, have, by the most artful combination of corruption and force, been enabled to work its downfall. Since the period of Mexican independence, the country has had some thirty-five different governments. But two of those obtaining the position of Chief Executive have been suffered to serve out their term of office—viz., GUADALUPE VICTORIA, the first President, and HERRERA, elected to that office at the close of the war with the United States. Since the commencement of the struggle for freedom, in 1809—a period of just half a century—Mexico has not had five, consecutive years of peace. Year by year her prosperity has been interrupted, and her soil watered by the blood of her people, through the most infuriate intestine commotions, civil wars and foreign invasions. She has, during this period, been twice attacked by Spain, once by France, and thoroughly conquered by the United States, besides experiencing one French and two American filibuster attempts upon her northwestern borders—said borders, extending nearly throughout her northern frontier, having been almost entirely ruined and depopulated by bands of thieving, murdering Indians. And yet, while passing through this terrible struggle, this bloody ordeal, Mexico has continued to contribute to the wealth of the world. She has proved herself a country of wonderful recuperative powers and inexhaustible resources. Probably no true conception of what Mexico would be under lasting peace, brought about by a substantial Liberal Government, has ever been formed.

Mexico is generally regarded as an enigma. The country has, since it became independent, fallen so far below the standard of a genuine republic, that foreigners, especially Americans who have resided in the country even, frequently, as political affairs assume some new phase, declare their inability to comprehend the people and their acts. Public opinion all over the world as regards Mexico is more or less imbued with ill-feeling and disgust. "It is dog eat dog," say the nations, and in common with the corrupt and unpatriotic factions of the country, they have looked upon Mexico and the masses as a country and a people to be plundered. Heavy capitalists with money to lend, appear not to have had the slightest leaning toward the establishment of sound and liberal principles. They have watched the advent of power for the time being, only having in view the security of their enormously profitable transactions with the government of the day, and the placing of themselves in a position to take advantage of the necessities of the faction or government that should be next in succession. Thus it has been with commercial and mercantile men. Give them but time to accommodate themselves to the constantly changing state of affairs, and it mattered not whether despot or liberal ruled. And this it has been with foreign ambassadors, including those from the United States, more ready it would appear to countenance despotism than constitutional freedom. There is no disputing the fact that the world up to the present time has been united on one point, viz.: that Mexico and her people were created to be governed and plundered by despotic agencies. The American nation, through its Minister, has at last dispelled this detestable political dogma.

The indifference that the people and Government of the United States have manifested respecting the condition and fate of Mexico is remarkable. There is probably no country within the limits of civilization that has attracted less of our attention, and respecting which we have a conception so wrong and unjust as Mexico—a republic and our neighbor. All the interest manifested by the United States in Mexico has been to obtain her territory piece by piece, either by force or purchase. Our Ministers to this country of late years have regarded their political fame and political existence as dependent on the acquisition of her territory through their diplomacy; consequently all the advantages of their position and all their efforts have been subservient to the shaping of public opinion of the United States to this end. No Minister or other official from the United States has as yet enlightened our people and Government as to the true condition of Mexico and her inhabitants. Their policy and acts have only had a tendency to feed a morbid desire, or rather a mania, on our part for the extension of territory.

It is true that, not many years ago, Texas and California were dreary and almost uninhabited wastes, valueless to Mexico. Now they are rapidly becoming empires within themselves. That good has followed their redemption from Mexico, no one will deny. Respecting the advancement of New Mexico and Arizona since they became United States Territory, the least said the better. They afford a noteworthy example of how utterly ineffectual and powerless our Republican *Executive* is in opening the way to civilization and redeeming the wilderness. Peculiarity of location, and other circumstances, have thrown these Territories into the hands of the Army of Indian Agencies, and there they will remain, retrograding instead of advancing, until masses of people, sufficient to obtain control, enter therein.

Relative to the general good or evil resulting from the policy and acts by which the above-named States and Territories were acquired, as well as from the acquisitions themselves, much can be said on both sides. We will not touch upon the merits of the original dispute between Texas and Mexico, but simply advert to the well known fact that, out of that matter, arose the war between the United States and Mexico, which brought about a large acquisition of territory. It may be said that this war with Mexico has done more to demoralize the public mind in the United States than any event that has happened since she has had a political existence. The writer would not detract from the military genius or the bravery evinced by our officers and men on that occasion; neither would he lose sight of the good opinion it created all over the world respecting our power and resources as a military nation. But this war caused private and national filibustering to rise rampant. It gave a corrupt bloat to the Government contract system. It raised the scale of Government patronage and Government expenses enormously. It demoralized the Army, and, worse than all, it introduced a ruinous element into the politics of our country by placing on the surface and making prominent and powerful that peculiar stripe of humanity for which the San Francisco Vigilance Committee raised the gallows, (yes, and used it, too,) and which now finds a home in most of the large cities of the Union. This war has given us two Presidents, and other officials of every grade and department, down to pound keepers; and to this day it is only necessary to advertise that a candidate for office was in the Mexican war, went yelling up the heights of Cerro Gordo, Chapultepec, &c., to give him political standing and influence, and go far towards insuring his election. A process of demoralization in the Government of the United States has been steadily progressing since the Mexican war.

It does not appear to have entered the national brain that now, as we approach the centre and more densely inhabited portion of the Republic of Mexico, it would be safer and cheaper to drop the idea of acquiring more of her Territory at present, either through private or national filibustering or purchase, and instead thereof, aid in establishing and maintaining throughout the Republic a constitutional, free government, after the same model as our own, and by treaties and stipulations open the country to our trade, commerce and enterprise, which in a few years would equal in amount that of several Californias, and at the same time guarantee the sovereignty of seven millions of people; and, finally, make the two Republics one in sympathy, principle and action, if not one in Government. The importance of the end to be gained, and the moral beauty and grandeur of the mode by which it can be gained, ought at once to attract the undivided attention of the people of the United States.

As the march of civilization progresses in Mexico; after a more thorough exploration of her districts of ancient occupation; as her historical records are more fully exposed and explained, great changes will, doubtless, be wrought out in public opinion respecting the country and the people.

First—It will probably be conceded that the remains of ancient civilization, visible at this day, are the relics of a people who had disappeared before the arrival of the Spaniards, and who were superior to the race they encountered.

Second—Though the Spaniards on their arrival found evidence of wealth and numbers sufficient to stimulate their highest avarice, and urge them on to extraordinary efforts to obtain the country, and though the conquest must always be considered a great and remarkable achievement, the accounts of this same wealth and numbers, together with that of the conquest, given by the conquerors themselves, will, there is good reason to believe, prove nothing more nor less than magnificent exaggerations.

Third—More important than all, it will, doubtless, be found that the policy and acts of Spain towards Mexico, together with the policy and acts of the colonists themselves, which were always more or less at variance with those of the mother country, were, on both sides, founded solely in avarice that knew no bounds—avarice that had no mercy—avarice that only studied the most barbarous as well as the most refined modes of squeezing the uttermost farthing out of the sweat and blood of the people—of snatching the last dollar from the land.

A thorough investigation of this point will serve to lay bare the bases of the long-continued struggle in Mexico, and what appears to be the bewildering intricacies of Mexican politics. A thorough comprehension of the heritage Spain left to Mexico is all that is needed to make clear the peculiarities of the people and their Government. Spain left to Mexico the Mexican Church of the present day, and a class of politicians of which SANTA ANNA was at the head—and educated in the most corrupt and unprincipled school of intrigue that ever had existence. The Mexican Church and SANTA ANNA were enough to sink the fairest nation and people on the face of the earth to the lowest depths of degradation and misery, and to this end Mexico has well nigh come.

Look at Spain, look at Mexico—mother and child. No official bulletin stating that "mother and child are doing well" has ever been issued. They have always been ailing, diseased; and now, the opinion of State doctors all over the world is, that both are sick unto death.

Writers upon Mexico have dealt gingerly with the Mexican Church for fear of being accused of uttering a tirade against the Roman Catholic religion. It is entirely practicable to cut up, dissect and expose this *Mexican* Church as an infernal invention for crushing a nation and retaining it in the servile bonds of ignorance and darkness, if things are called by their right names. Let religion be called religion under whatever name it may be classed, whether it be Roman Catholic, Protestant or Mohammedan; let virtue be called virtue, upon whatever religion it may rest as its guide and support; and let *sin be called sin*, no matter what *name* or what *form* of religion it may adopt to conceal its evil purposes. By pursuing this course in treating upon the *Mexican* Church, called the Roman Catholic Church, the whole truth can be told without offending the religious predilections or sentiments of any one. More than all this: the See of Rome, and all countries and peoples professing the true Roman Catholic faith are, to a far greater extent than any and all others, interested in breaking up this *Mexican* Church, which sails under the Roman flag. If this *Mexican* Church is suffered to continue its present course much longer, it will prove a monstrous hindrance to the progress of the true Catholic spirit of the Roman Church. The sooner this Mexican Church is read out of the pale of virtue, religion and decency, the better. It does not desire to be recognized by any civil or spiritual Government on earth, and is not worthy an abiding-place this side of purgatory. This is a matter to which your correspondent would respectfully refer his Holiness the Pope.

Mexico is no enigma, though political economists, moralists, and writers of other denominations would, through long discourses and essays, make it appear thus. More than forty reasons are given for the *decline* of Mexico. That rich, varied and magnificent country never has been up high enough to have a declination, and never will be, so long as priest and Gachupin have any power. Instead of endeavoring to figure out the ruin or the decline of Mexico, it would be entirely in accordance with truth and reason to explain why the sun of virtue, peace and prosperity has never *risen* in this country. To do this effectually, first, consider the *heritage* Mexico received from Spain; second, examine into the nature of that which formed the sum and substance of this *heritage*, the Church, and the grand and sole reason why Mexico has never taken her proper station among the civilized and enlightened nations of the earth, will be as clearly discerned as that which causes the peculiar physical characteristics of her people.

MITLA.

Manifesto of the English Subjects in Mexico

ADDRESSED TO HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S MINISTER IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE MASSACRE PERPETRATED AT TACUBAYA ON THE 11TH OF APRIL.

The *Reforma Social* of Vera Cruz, for the 22d of May, publishes the following manifesto of the British subjects in Mexico, called forth by the infamous proceedings of the Centralist party at Tacubaya after their victory over the Liberal troops. The *Reforma* subjoins to this interesting document certain comments of its own, in the form of notes, for the sake of showing the perfect sympathy which all liberal Mexicans feel with the foreign residents of the Republic in their natural indignation at the outrages inflicted upon themselves and their fellow-countrymen. The British Manifesto, as our readers will see, brings into the strongest relief the seriously anomalous and perilous position of our own citizens now residing within reach of the unrecognized Miramon Government, and strengthens the appeal which we yesterday made that immediate steps should be taken for protecting their interests and their lives:

THE MANIFESTO.

The undersigned, British subjects, residing in the City, desire to express to your Excellency the horror with which we have been inspired by the atrocious and inhuman acts that followed the triumphs of the Government troops on the 11th inst. at Tacubaya over the Constitutional party which for three weeks had been besieging that place. Those acts prove to us how imminent is the risk of life run by foreigners in the midst of the convulsions which agitate the country, and how imperative the necessity for precautions which shall prevent the repetition of similar outrages.

It should suffice to state to your Excellency that a General and several officers, taken prisoners on the field of battle, were put to death in cold blood; that the wounded were left to perish on the field and neglected in the hospitals, and that in the official account of the action these things were passed over in deliberate silence.

But we deem it especially necessary to call the attention of your Excellency to an atrocity unexampled among civilized nations, in the notorious assassination of the captured surgeons of the Liberal army, one of them, Dr. DUVAL, being an Englishman of distinction and high character, who was seized in the very act of affording the wounded the humane assistance of his professional services.

Another case which has excited our keenest indignation, and which puts, in the clearest light, the perils incurred by foreigners in this country, is that of Mr. G. SELBY, a respectable, hard-working English subject, who, for simply selling provisions to the besieging soldiers when they came upon his farm at Tacubaya, (for he had no other relations of any kind with them,) was on the point of being put to death, and but for the interposition of your Excellency, due to the casual circumstances which we are about to relate, would undoubtedly have fallen a victim.

Mr. SELBY was brought a prisoner to the capital on the evening of the 11th instant, and on the way met her British Majesty's Consul Mr. GLENNY, whom he addressed with a demand for his protection from the danger in which he found himself. Your Excellency, informed by Mr. GLENNY of what was going on, addressed a note at once to the Government, which replied with the assurance that Mr. SELBY's life should be respected, if he proved to be innocent. Notwithstanding this promise, SELBY was, the next day, led out to be shot at Tacubaya. He fortunately met on the way an American workman of his acquaintance, who came at once and informed your Excellency of this proceeding. Thereupon your Excellency instantly repaired to the Palace in search of General MIRAMON. Many excuses were made to prevent your seeing the General, but your Excellency persevered and succeeded in obtaining from him a written order suspending the execution, which was only granted after your Excellency had been forced to use very peremptory language in overcoming the objections of the President. In spite of this order, however, dispatched with all speed by two members of the Legation to the place of execution all that you had done would have been useless to save SELBY, had not chance befriended him through the action of two Mexican officers of rank, who had suspended the execution on their own responsibility, on account of their conviction that he and another, his companion in misfortune, were really innocent.

On how many startling chances and unhoped-for coincidences did the salvation of SELBY's life thus depend! And now shall we speak of the conduct of a Government which could order the prompt execution of an innocent man, without a hearing and without bringing any charge against him, save the trivial one already mentioned, and after assuring your Excellency that his life should be spared were he proved guiltless? In what words shall we describe so much cruelty and bad faith? How would the Government of Her Majesty and the English people have regarded this deed had these vile purposes been carried out? The intended perpetrators of this double crime have no idea of the terrible vengeance which would have fallen upon them, and although the crime itself was not consummated, we trust and believe that a prompt reparation will be exacted, since it is intolerable that the respectable father of a family should be snatched from the domestic hearth, and led to the gallows like a felon without any reason, and that after he has been forced to taste the bitterness of approaching death, his life should be granted him as a favor, and as a sufficient reparation for the violence committed upon him.

What security have we to-day that similar acts will not be repeated, and that the lives of all Englishmen will not be left to the chances which saved the life of SELBY?

If, when the same General MARQUEZ, the base author of the scandals of Tacubaya, on a former occasion condemned to death a respectable subject of her Majesty, residing in the interior,* a just reparation has been demanded, we should not now find English subjects exposed to such abominable maltreatment, with no effective guarantee for their persons or their property; because with immoral nations, as with immoral individuals, the only way of restraining them from the perpetration of violence and iniquity is to make them feel that the consequences of their acts will recoil upon their own heads.

The general conviction of her Majesty's subjects in Mexico is, that the only way of guaranteeing their lives will be to exact it of the Mexican Government, that no capital punishment shall be inflicted upon an Englishman, unless by order of a competent tribunal and after revision by the Legation of her Majesty. We do not conceal from ourselves the importance of such a requirement, or the objections which Mexico may offer to it; but the acts of violence committed in the course of the last year on our fellow-citizens fully justify the intimation which should be regarded as the natural consequence of these acts.

G. Greaves & Co.,	Alex T. Low,	C O. Phillips,	
John Hill,	Att. W Morphy,	J C. Buchanan,	
W. F. Tambley,	James Barton,	Thos Phillips,	
John O Sullivan,	Forbes Birch,	P. Stewart,	
C. G. Kauffmann,	C. Whitehead,	James H. Arthur,	
W. C. R. Davidson,	Francis Barton,	John M. Benfield,	
Jos. A Benfield,	W. D. Senger,	H. F Gibboa,	
A. Grant	B. Barton,	I. Biddle,	
John Forbes,	—— Potts,	—— Sinder,	
W. Benfield,	I. Whitehead,	And other firms.	

The *Reforma Social*, while agreeing in the main with the tenor of this manifesto, protests vehemently against the demand made by the British subjects for a tutelage of the Government of Mexico. The *Reforma* declares that the crimes of a faction ought not to subject the whole nation to such a humiliation; and suggests, very justly, that the foreign Ministers in Mexico have borne their part in creating the difficulty complained of. "M. DE GABBIAC," says the *Reforma*, "passing from the state of French Minister to that of confident and agent of ZULOAGA, and Mr. OTWAY, recognizing as President the General from whom the English Government had demanded an exemplary reparation for insults inflicted by him upon English subjects, and both of them, taking more interest in the politics of Mexico and the fortunes of a faction which hates all foreigners, than in the lives and welfare of their own compatriots, have done much to bring about a situation which cannot now last much longer. When that situation shall have come to an end, it will be seen that it is not the people, but a knot of men who have done these disgraceful deeds. When the Law shall again be sovereign, English subjects will see that they have really no reason for imposing a degrading tutelage upon us, and that the Mexican nation, if it be unfortunate, is not therefore criminal, and that it knows how to maintain, in every instance, the rights and respect due to man in society."

* Mr. NEWALL, a merchant of Zacatecas, thrown into prison for refusing to pay $18 000 demanded of him. He would have been shot, had not other merchants paid the money for him.

A Diabolical Plot.

RAILWAY MURDERS—A GANG OF VILLAINS, MALE AND FEMALE.

At Chicago one JOHN MCLAUGHLIN is on trial for throwing off a train of cars on the Chicago and Galena Railroad, by which deed a man was killed, and several persons injured. On the person of MCLAUGHLIN, at the time of his arrest, were found a number of letters from abandoned females in Buffalo, and other parties, going to show the existence of an organized band of murderers, whose operations were conducted by means of poison, arson and railway obstruction. The following are extracts from these letters, produced in evidence for the prosecution:

EMILY TO CAPT. JONES, ALIAS BENEDICT.

BUFFALO, Feb. 19, 1859.

DEAR HENRY: * * You may be sure I shall be on hand to help any one you may send here to give the old cuss a rip: and *I think it would be easy to fight up his barn and storehouse, if the fellow you have is clear grit*; but if he is not, do not let him come, for if he should back out I would just stick a knife in myself, for *I am

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Dexter A. Hawkins vs. *Dorché et al.*—Motion denied without costs, with liberty to renew after defendants have been informed of the grounds upon which the plaintiff opposes this motion.

Wm. F. Green vs. *John R. Ingersoll*; *Duncan, Sherman et al* vs. *Henry Steegman et al.*—Motions denied, with $7 costs.

A. T. Stewart et al. vs. *Donald Mann.*—Motion for judgment granted.

John Hayes vs. *Susan P. Hammond et al.*—Motion for a reference denied, as premature, without costs.

Morton Maas et al. vs. *James Strauss et al.*—Report of referee confirmed, and judgment ordered.

John W. Corliss et al. vs. *Elisha Waters et al.*—Motion denied, without costs to either party, and without prejudice to right of E. Bell to make the like motion, or such other as he may be advised, before the first Judge of Rensselaer County, &c.

Tillman vs. *Tillman.*—This was an action by a husband for a divorce on the ground of adultery of his wife—both parties being colored. The facts in the case were reported in the TIMES of Friday, May 13. Justice SUTHERLAND to-day ordered judgment for the plaintiff on the verdict of the jury on the questions submitted to them; form of judgment to be settled on two days' notice.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term.

Before Justice Woodruff.

Wm. M. Doty vs. *The Michigan Central Railroad Company.*—This was a motion to set aside judgment entered by default on affidavit of service of summons and complaint on Darius Clark, of this City, on 9th February, 1859.

It was shown by affidavit that defendants were a foreign corporation, (of the State of Michigan) The plaintiff is a resident of this State. It did not appear that the defendant had any property in this state, nor that the cause of action arose in this State. It was expressly sworn that defendants were not and have not been for a year past doing business in this State; that their sole business is and has been the transportation of freight and passengers between points without this State, and the building and maintenance of its track, no part of which lies within this State.

Mr. Clark testified unqualifiedly that he is not, nor ever was the President or other head of said corporation, or its secretary, cashier or treasurer, or a director or managing agent thereof.

The plaintiff, on the other hand, swore that he was acquainted with Darius Clark, and knows him to be the agent of defendants in this City; that Clark received and payed out money for defendants; that his name is printed as agent of defendants upon the tickets and circulars issued by them in this City, and that, after diligent inquiry, he could find no other representative of the defendants in this City.

The plaintiff's attorney also swore that he had received a letter from the Deputy Secretary of State, stating that defendants have failed to comply with the law requiring them to designate a person within the State on whom process may be served under the Act of 1855.

WOODRUFF, J.—The defendants are not, in my opinion, doing business within the State and county within the meaning of the act, (Laws 1855, p. 470,) and the person on whom the summons was served, not being president or other head, nor secretary, treasurer, cashier, director or managing agent of the corporation, within the provisions of the Code, sec. 134, nor appearing to have property therein, and it not appearing that the cause of action arose in this State; there has been no such service of summons and complaint as warranted the entry of any judgment against the defendants in this Court. The judgment must, therefore, be set aside, with $7 costs.

For plaintiffs, Stephen Whitehouse; for defendants, E. W. & G. F. Chester.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

WILL OF JAMES TUTON.

This case has been before the Surrogate on several former occasions. The testator was a native of the old country, but had resided in this City many years, and had kept a bar in Whitehall-street, from the profits of which he had saved up some six or eight thousand dollars. He was about 45 years of age, a bachelor, and without relatives, except one nephew, a lad of 14. This boy was the son of a deceased brother of testator, and was named John Tuton, after his father; but his father being dead, and his mother having married again a man of the name of Wilson, this lad was commonly called "John Tuton Wilson."

On Jan. 4, 1859, the testator, being then declining in consumption, made the will now offered for probate. The peculiarity of it was, that it directed the executors to invest the property and to pay a reasonable sum for the support of the nephew, *after* he became of age. If the nephew took the name of John Tuton, he was to have all the residue on attaining the age of 21; but if not, or if he died without issue, the residue was to go to the persons named as executors.

The will was contested by the nephew on the ground of informality in the execution, also of testamentary incapacity, also of undue influence.

Benjamin V. Abbott to-day made the closing argument for the executors. He contended that the will was duly executed and attested; that the evidence showed the testator to have been of sound and disposing mind, and that the charges of undue influence were fully rebutted by the evidence. It was clearly shown that the will was drawn by directions of the testator; that he was urged by the executors to make an allowance to his nephew during his nonage, and the first draft of the will contained a provision for such an allowance; but this was stricken out, and the will drawn in its final form, in compliance with explicit directions of the testator. Counsel suggested, however, that there might be a power vested in the Surrogate to allow a provision for the boy's maintenance, either by construction of the will, reading the word "after" as "before" or "until;" or that, independent of any construction of the will, a support might perhaps be allowed the nephew, on the ground of a general power to allow a minor to anticipate a fund devised to him, when necessary for his maintenance. These were questions however, he urged, which could not be determined on the application for probate, but must be brought up independently.

The Surrogate decreed that the will be admitted to probate; but suggested that he would entertain a motion for an allowance to the nephew, to be made in due form on his behalf.

Robert Gillen and Benj. V. Abbott for the executors; John O. Robinson for contestants.

The Clew Case.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to correct an omission in your yesterday's report of the Clew case, now pending before the Surrogate. The report states:

"Mrs. Lockwood was examined by the contestants, and it appears that, since Mrs. Clew's death, she took a carpet-bag of the deceased over to Brooklyn, where it was opened, and the contents were examined, and many papers and documents found, some of which were preserved and some destroyed."

In justice to the contestants, it ought also to be stated that Mrs. Clew, while on her death-bed, two or three days before her death, gave Mrs. Lockwood the key to the bag, and requested her, after her death, to take the bag over to Brooklyn to her sister, Mrs. Devlin, and there look the papers over with her, and to keep everything of use for business purposes and destroy the rest; that Mrs. L. did as she was requested, destroying only "a few letters from her lady correspondents and from her sister Josephine, visiting cards, notes, invitations and scraps of paper, which looked as if some one had tried a pen on them," and left the balance with Mrs. Devlin, Mrs. Clew's sister. It also appeared, from the evidence, that Mrs. Lockwood and her mother, Mrs. Dodge, with whom Mrs. Clew had lived for two or three years previous to her decease, and in whose house she died, were on the most intimate terms with Mrs. C.; that this same carpet-bag had been in the custody of Mrs. Dodge, at Mrs. Clew's request, for two or three years previous to her death. *for safe keeping.*

Neither Mrs. Dodge nor Mrs. Lockwood are in any way related to Mrs. Clew, nor do they receive under any of the wills.

If you will insert this correction in your paper, you will place the matter in its true light. A. B. C.

Recent Cases.

CORPORATIONS—RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

John Jones vs. *the Terre Haute and Richmond Railroad Company.*—(Supreme Court, General Term.)—The facts of this case appear in the opinion.

INGRAHAM, J.—The plaintiff was the holder of four bonds issued by the defendants, a corporation chartered by the State of Indiana, for $1,000 each. These bonds contained a clause by which the defendants agreed to transfer to the holder thereof, at any time before the same fell due, whenever the holder should elect to receive the same, on delivery of such bond, and of the unpaid coupons, to the Treasurer of the Company, at Terre Haute, an equal amount at par in the shares of the capital stock of said Company, in exchange for such bonds. The charter of the company provided that semi-annual dividends of so much of the profits as the Directors should deem expedient, should be made on the first Mondays of December and July, unless the Directors fix on a different day, and pay the stockholders as soon thereafter as they can with convenience. On the 26th November, 1856, the plaintiff mailed his bonds, with the unpaid coupons, to the Secretary of the defendants, with a demand inclosed, requesting to have the same converted into capital stock, according to the condition in the bond. Such letter reached the Post-office in Terre Haute on the 30th November. The defendants did not take the letter from the Post-office on that day, and it was not actually received by the defendants until the 31 of December. On this day the Secretary informed the plaintiff that his bonds were received too late for the stock to be entitled to dividend for the six months ending Nov. 30. On the 16th of December, the Secretary sent to plaintiff a certificate of stock, dated 31 December, and a check for interest up to 1st December, being three months on the bond, or one-half of the coupon first due. This check the plaintiff returned. On the 15th of January, the Directors passed a resolution ordering that the fiscal year thereafter terminate on the 30th November, and that dividends be declared on the business of the Board for six months ending 31st May and 30th November. The stock and transfer books were closed on 30th November, and continued closed fifteen days, and were opened on the 16th December. On the 17th December the defendants declared a dividend as follows: "Ordered, that a dividend of seven per cent. be declared out of the surplus earnings of the road ending November 30, payable January 6. It is also further ordered, that a stock dividend of 20 per cent., payable in stock and charged to the surplus account, be paid to the holders of stock at the close of the fiscal year, November 30." The plaintiff demanded the cash dividend and stock dividend, both of which were refused, and brought this action to recover the same. The cause was tried before a Justice without a jury, who found as matter of law that the issue of stock to the plaintiff did not entitle him to a share of the dividend declared on the 17th December, nor to any damages against the defendants for non-payment, and that the terms of the resolution did not give the plaintiff any right to said dividend, or any part thereof, or any damages for the non-payment thereof. To these rulings the plaintiff excepted. It must be conceded that before making the dividend on the 17th December, the plaintiff had by the act of the Company been admitted a stockholder of the date of the 31 December, and even if his right did not attach until such certificate was actually issued, the issue of it on the 16th December, and placing it that day in the Post-office, was an issue to him of the stock at that time, and entitled him to all the rights of a stockholder. Had the Corporation declared a dividend while the books were closed and before the plaintiff was admitted on the books to be a stockholder by the issue to him of the stock, it might have become necessary to inquire whether the arrival at Terre Haute on the 30th November, in the Post office, gave the plaintiff any right to be deemed a stockholder as of that day. The condition of the bond was that the same should be presented to the Treasurer at Terre Haute. This condition was not complied with by sending a letter to the Secretary, which was not received by him until a subsequent date, and gave no right to be deemed a stockholder. If it had been shown that application for letters on that day was purposely avoided, another question might arise on this branch of the case which it is not necessary now to discuss. *Prima facie*, all stockholders at any particular period are equally interested in the property and business of a corporation. They assume the same liabilities, are entitled to the same rights, and are equal owners of the property. When, therefore, the Directors undertake to distribute among the stockholders any portion of the funds or property of a corporation, whether such is called profits or not, all the stockholders are entitled to an equal share in the fund proportionate to their stock, whether they have been such stockholders for a longer or shorter period. Unless the charter give the Directors power to discriminate between the stockholders at different periods in the distribution of profits, they are all entitled to share therein. The designation of a fiscal year has nothing to do with the distribution of its proceeds among the stockholders at the close thereof. It may be more properly referred to as the period for making up on the books annual accounts. If it limited the profits to those who held stock at that time, it would alike exclude stockholders who subsequently acquired stock from any surplus remaining after the dividend was declared, as it would from a participation in the dividend then made. But it is not even necessary for the purposes of this appeal to invoke the aid of these principles. By the terms of the resolution itself, the seven per cent. dividend in cash was made to the stockholders then holding stock, without any discrimination. This dividend was declared to be a dividend of seven per cent. out of the surplus earnings of the road ending Nov. 30, payable Jan. 6. It was not limited, as the stock dividend was, to those who held stock at the close of the fiscal year. It was unlimited; who were, then, entitled to it? The stockholders. Who were they? All who held stock when the resolution was passed on the 17th December. The plaintiff was at that time a stockholder by the voluntary act of the defendants. As such, he was entitled to a dividend on his stock under this resolution, just as much as were the other stockholders. Any other rule would give to the officers of a company a discretionary power as to whom they would pay dividends to. They must pay to the persons holding stock on the books of the company. If the directors, in making the dividend, do not limit the period, the officers have no right to do so, and their only guide is the stock book to ascertain the parties entitled thereto at the date when the dividend is declared. As the plaintiff was a stockholder on the books of the company at the time when the dividend was declared, he was entitled to the cash dividend under the resolution as passed by the Board of Directors on the 17th of December, 1856. I do not mean to be understood as applying these rules to a case where the dividend is declared before the books are opened. There the officers must be governed by the books as they existed at the time they were closed, and the distribution made accordingly. The views above expressed dispose of this appeal, and render a new trial necessary. It is, therefore, not requisite that we should examine the other question in the case, viz: Whether a Board of Directors, in making a dividend, can limit it to persons holding stock at any given time, to the exclusion of others who subsequently acquire stock. The question is not free from difficulty, and I am inclined to the opinion that the Board of Directors had no power thus to diminish the value of the stock; but, as a new trial must be ordered, we refrain from expressing any further opinion thereon at the present time.

New trial ordered; costs to abide event.

JURISDICTION OF SURROGATE—CREDITOR'S CLAIM.

Gardner P. Andrews, Administrator of Blanchard, vs. *Francis B. Wallege, Administrator of Fairchild*—(Supreme Court, General Term.)—The question in this case was whether the Surrogate has jurisdiction on the petition of a creditor to try the validity of his claim when disputed by the executor or administrator. The Surrogate in this case assumed to do so, and decided against the administrator, who appealed to the Supreme Court.

Held by the General Term, INGRAHAM, J. rendering the opinion, that the order of the Surrogate must be reversed. There was no express authority in the statutes authorizing such a trial. There are cases where a Surrogate has limited powers to make investigation as to disputed claims, but none of these cases extend to the present. In two decisions of the General Term, in other Districts, (Magee vs. Vedder, 6 Barb., 352; and Dissoway vs. Bank of Washington, 24 Barb., 60,) it was held that the Surrogate had no power to decide on the validity of a claim against an estate, when disputed by the executor. The Court expressed their concurrence with these decisions, remarking, however, that if the correctness of them was doubtful, still, two successive decisions of General Terms concurring on the same point, in different parts of the State, should be treated as authority until reversed by a higher tribunal. They were coördinate branches of the same Court, and uniformity of decision throughout the State was so desirable as to call for respect by the General Terms in the different Districts for the decisions of each other, unless in some special case and for special reasons a Court might feel compelled to depart therefrom.

Order appealed from reversed.

Affray at Turtle Bay—Correction.

NINETEENTH PRECINCT STATION,
NEW-YORK, Thursday, June 2, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of yesterday, June 2, under the head of "Shooting Affray at Turtle Bay Gardens," you say no arrests were made by the Police. Please correct the same, as, on the contrary, all the parties who were shooting upon the ground at the time (four in number) were arrested, and committed by Justice BROWNELL to await the injuries of the woman.

Truly yours, JAMES BRYAN,
Inspector Nineteenth Precinct.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, June 2, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 19 bbls. Ashes; 9,045 bbls. Flour; 207 bbls. and 20 bags Corn Meal: 784 bush. Wheat; 19,685 bush. Corn; 3 548 bush. Oats; 283 pkgs. Provisions; and 486 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day 55 bbls., at $5 50 for Pots, and $5 75 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is depressed, and Rio is cheaper, the auction sale, to-day, indicating a decline of ¼c. ℔ lb. Sales, to-day, 30 bags Java, at 14½c.; 150 mats do., at 14¾c.; 3,000 mats Java, (by auction,) at 14c.@14¼c.; 2,374 bags Rio, (by auction,) at 9¾c.@11¼c. ℔ lb., averaging $10 74 ℔ 100 lbs.; also, 100 bags St. Domingo, at 9¾c. ℔ lb.

CREAM TARTAR—Sales, 3 casks, at 28c., usual terms.

COTTON—Has been more freely offered, and has declined about ⅛c. ℔ lb. Sales, to-day, 1,500 bales, including Middling Uplands, at 10⅜c.@10¼c., chiefly at 10⅜c. ℔ lb.

DYEWOODS—Sales, to-day, 250 tons Jamaica Logwood, at $14 ℔ ton, delivered free on board.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been very quiet, to-day, for State and Western Flour. The news by the *America*, at Halifax, is unexpectedly unfavorable. Most holders appear to be eager to sell, but reluctant to make any material concessions to buyers. The demand is very limited. Prices tend downwards, some kinds having already declined 5c. @10c. ℔ bbl. Sales have been confined to 5,400 bbls.

Unsound Flour, ℔ bbl	$4 25@$5 50
Poor to good Superfine State	5 50@ 6 50
Choice do	6 55@ 6 75
Extra State	6 95@ 7 25
Poor to choice Superfine Western	5 60@ 6 70
Fancy Western	6 65@ 6 85
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 95@ 8 30
Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping	7 30@ 7 55
Extra Ohio, trade brands	7 60@ 8 50
Fancy Genesee	7 35@ 7 50
Extra Genesee	7 75@ 9 30
Low to choice Extra Missouri	7 85@10 00
Low to very choice extra Tennessee	7 90@10 50

Southern Flour is quiet and languid. Sales have been reported of 1,750 bbls., in lots, at $7 50@$7 80 for mixed brands, and $7 85@$9 50 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is very dull, at $4@$5 25 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, at $4 15@$4 20 for Jersey; and $4 50 @$4 55 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Holders of desirable lots of Wheat are asking full prices. The demand, however, is very moderate, as the principal buyers anticipate a reduction. Sales have been confined to small lots, including White Southern, at $1 95; white Western, on private terms, and Red Long Island, at $1 80 ℔ bush. Corn is depressed and cheaper. Sales have been reported of 16,000 bushels, at 90c.@92c. for poor to good round yellow; 90c.@91c. for yellow Southern; 92c. for white Southern, and 89c.@90c. for mixed Western, ℔ bush. Rye is selling slowly, at 97c.@98c. ℔ bush. Barley is dull and nominal, at 65c.@75c. ℔ bushel. Oats are in fair request at steady rates.

HAY—Sales to-day 1,000 bales North River, at 60c. @70c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The movements in this line, during the month of May, Messrs. LUDOVICI & SON review thus: "The imports this month amount to 235,000 hides, against 132,000 same month last year, showing an increase of 513,000 hides from the 1st of January up to date, as compared with 1858. May has been another month full of fluctuations and excitement. The continuation of very large imports, kept the market in a depressed state; prices declined slowly until they settled down at 25c. for River Plate hides towards the middle of the month, at which figure large transactions were effected. Since then, an unsettled state of affairs existed in our trade; our importers, unwilling to continue selling at the decline, stored their hides. Supported by encouraging accounts from Europe, prices recovered slowly; speculators were kept in check, however, by holders withdrawing their hides from the market, and our stock in this manner increased rapidly, reaching at present a large figure for the season when tanners begin to curtail their operations. Common hides, which are particularly dangerous to tan during the warm weather, are affected mostly by this. Hides which for a moment had begun to look up, have again slightly declined, and Buenos Ayres are quoted below 27c. The effect at the close of the month, of a probable general European war, is thus not very perceptible. Aside from stock in first hands, however, there is a large stock in second hands, bought in sanguine expectation of the decided change which the European advices are yet believed to produce on our market. The Port of New York may easily be rendered a dépôt for the bulk of the hides which will be kept back in case of war, from coun tries involved in it. Advices from the River Plate report high figures of all kinds for Hides, with a small stock on hand; we might expect, therefore, a falling off in shipments from that quarter. What a European war may yet bring about in our commerce remains to be seen. Dry Salted, as well as *Wet Salted* Hides, have been neglected during the first part of the month. The imports of Dry Salted have been very large of late; the decline of this description was, however, too severe to last, and holders are now asking much higher rates. Wet Salted have received a new impulse by the flourishing accounts from England, where sales had been effected at abt 8½ ℔ lb., equal to 16c. here, or in proportion to Dry Hides, about 30c. ℔ lb.

Imports of Hides into New York, Jan. 1 to May 31.

	Total		Total
1859	1,045,000	1855	597 000
1858	532 000	1854	733,000
1857	628,000	1853	491 000
1856	639 000	1852	440 000

IRON—All kinds are in moderate request, at previous figures.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day 30 hhds. and 60 bbls. Cuba Muscovado, at 28c.@30c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine are inactive. Sales have been reported of 350 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, at 49c.@50c. ℔ gallon, with 8,000 bbls. common strained, and low No. 2 Resin, at $1 75@ $1 80 ℔ 310 lbs.

OILS—Have been slightly dealt in at yesterday's quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been freely offered and purchased, to-day, chiefly for future delivery. Sales having been reported of 9 000 bbls., in lots, at $17 for Mess, here, and deliverable at the option of the seller, in July and August; $17 25 for do., deliverable at the option of the buyer, within 60 days; $17 25 for thin Mess; $19 25 for Clear; $14 25 for Rumps; $14 for Necks; $12@$15 12 for prime, here; and $15 25, for do., deliverable, at the option of the buyer, within 30 days. Cut Meats continue plenty and heavy, including Hams at 8¾c.@9¼c., and Shoulders at 7c. @7¾c. ℔ lb. Bacon is inactive, chiefly at 9¾c.@11c. ℔ lb. Lard is in demand at previous rates. Sales, to-day, 750 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11¾c.@12¾ ℔ lb. Beef continues in very moderate request at drooping rates. Sales 325 bbls., in lots, at $10@$14 25 for repacked Western Mess; $14 50@$16 25 for fair to choice extra do.; $8 50@$9 50 for Country Mess, and $6 50@$7 50 for do. Prime, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $17@$26 ℔ tc Beef Hams, $15@$18 ℔ bbl. Butter is in request at 16c.@20c. for New State; 15c.@18c. for New Ohio ℔ lb. New Cheese is in demand, mainly at from 4c @9¾c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported to-day, of 300 tcs., in lots, at $3 75@$5 12½ ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGAR—Have been less active to-day, sales having been 740 hhds. Cuba at 5¾c.@6c.; 135 hhds. New-Orleans at 6¼c.@6¾c. ℔ lb; and 656 hhds. do., by auction, at $4 25@6 94 ℔ 100 lbs.

WHISKY—Is in demand at 26½c.@27c., and is generally held at 27¾c @28c. ℔ gallon. Small sales were reported at 27c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 4 000 bbls. Resin at 9d.; 100 bbls Spirits Turpentine on private terms; 50 tierces Hams at 10s.; 500 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 30s.; and 10,000 Staves at 40s. For Bremen, 100 bales Cotton at ½c. ℔ lb. For Marseilles, a vessel with Staves, on private terms. Also a schooner to Marseilles and back, on private terms.

DRY GOODS.

NEW AND ELEGANT
PRINTS,
THE
WAMSUTTAS,
to which we beg to call the attention of the TRADE. The best designers and printers are engaged in producing these CALICOES, and the great success which has attended the sale of our WARREN PRINTS, will be followed up by giving the WAMSUTTA PRINTS to the public.

The COLORS are WARRANTED FAST—the STYLES BEAUTIFUL, and the PRICE JUST RIGHT.

We shall sell these Prints by the PACKAGE or PIECE
FOR CASH OR ON TIME.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
Nos. 80 and 81 Chambers-st., New-York.

EXTENSIVE STOCK OF FAMILY
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway,
Consisting, in part,
OF LINEN AND COTTON SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
DAMASKS, TOWELINGS, NAPKINS,
COUNTERPANES.
Full assortment of Plain, Striped, and Plaid Suisse, Cambric, Nainsook, and other Muslins. Also, Brilliantes and Piquas.
Drills and Jeans, for Boys' Summer wear.

CLOTH MANTILLAS AND SACQUES,
SILK MANTILLAS, LACE MANTILLAS,
SILK AND LACE MANTILLAS,
LACE POINTS, LACE CLOAKS,
Full assortment of the above
At greatly reduced prices.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.
Just received Stripe Traveling Dusters, $2 50 each.

MASONIC GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
AT NO. 424 BROADWAY.

HUGHES, DUFFY & CREHANGE,
37—MAIDEN-LANE—37
Are now receiving from various steamers, and will continue to receive during the season,
NEW STYLES OF PARIS
SILK NETS, FANCHONS AND HEAD-DRESSES,
(All black, and with colored borders)
FANCY HAIR-PINS, COMBS AND CACHEPEIGNES,
(The largest assortment in the United States.)
SUN, PARASOL AND OPERA FANS, of all kinds,
BELT BUCKLES, SLIDES AND CLASPS,
DRESS BUTTONS AND TRIMMINGS,
OPERA GLASSES, PLATED SPURS, JEWELERS' SCALES,
&c., &c., &c.,
Which they offer (to the trade only) at the lowest market prices.
☞ Orders for all descriptions of French Goods filled by their house,
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SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Are offering at retail their SPRING IMPORTATIONS, FRENCH PAPER-HANGINGS, CURTAIN MATERIALS and UPHOLSTERY GOODS;
Comprising Lace and Mus in CURTAINS, BROCATELS, SATIN DELAINES, REPS, TAPESTRIES, LASTINGS, CLOTHS PIANO AND TABLE-COVERS, CHINTZES, CORNICES and CURTAIN HARDWARE. Their PAPER HANGING Department contains a large and varied assortment of DECORATIVE and PLAIN PAPERS,
Selected by one of the firm from the stocks of the best French Manufacturers,
Which they are prepared to put up in the highest style of art on the most reasonable terms.
Their stock of SPRING IMPORTATIONS
WINDOW SHADES of THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE (Unsurpassed for extent and variety)
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AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

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A department exclusively for gentlemen, where may be found every article in the line that can be mentioned, consisting of
SHIRTS, DRAWERS, CRAVATS,
TIES, SUSPENDERS, GLOVES,
ROBES DE CHAMBRE, TRAVELING SHAWLS, &c.
SHIRTS AND COLLARS MADE TO ORDER, (hand-work) Sure fit, or no sale.
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CHILDREN'S BLOUSES.
MARSEILLES RAGLANS,
LADIES' PRINTED MUSLIN ROBES,
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BOYS' MARSEILLES PANTS,
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A LIGHT, TASTEFUL
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Suitable for Summer wear.
WALKING SHOES, TIES, GAITERS, SLIPPERS,
SANDALS, TOILET SLIPPERS,
All seasonable and elegant, for Ladies, Misses, Boys, and Infants, at
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No 513 Broadway.

SKIRTS, SKIRTS, SKIRTS.—400 DOZEN Ladies', 300 dozen Misses' and Children's Skirts, assorted sizes and qualities, at FOSTAR & CO'S Broadway Skirt Depot, No 439 Broadway. Children's Skirts 2s. each; Misses', from 3s. to 6s; Ladies' 8 spring Skirts, 5s. each; 11 springs, 7s.; and 12 springs, $1; first quality steel springs, *one shilling* a spring each. By the dozen to dealers proportionably low. All our skirts are warranted well made. Don't forget the No., 439, the cheapest place to get outfits of skirts in the City.

691 BROADWAY, BETWEEN AMITY AND FOURTH STREETS.—WILKES & MOYNAN are now offering great bargains in Barnsley linens, table damasks, napkins, sheeting and shirting linen. Also, a large assortment of white goods, jaconets, Swiss mull, figured, plaid and striped muslin from auction.

ELASTIC CORDS, WEBS, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in conjunction with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp. HORACE H. DAY,
No. 23 Cortlandt st.

SKIRTS WOVEN AND WITH PATENT fastenings, 11 springs for $1 31; 14 springs, $1 50; and 17 springs, $2. Dealers supplied with 9 springs for $8 dozen; 12 springs, $11; and 14 springs for $14 dozen. Old skirts made over. C. L. HARDING,
Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson.

MESDAMES MARIE SUDER & PAILLIES, No. 310 4th-st., having received by the last steamer, a choice selection of English barège dresses, solicit the attention of the ladies, and invite them to examine their goods.

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It is built upon an iron frame, or bed plate, entirely separate from the case, thus relieving the sound-boards and every other part of the instrument from the strain.
It will remain in tune for many months, and when the strings are settled even for years.
It has convex sounding-boards above and below, like the violin, which are connected together in the same manner, thus making the entire instrument a vibratory shell.
It has greater depth and fullness of tone, and its sostenuto, or power of sustaining the tone has never been equaled, except by instruments of the violin class.
It improves with age and use, becoming more vibratory, and the tone purer and more sonorous.
It is the best piano-forte existing, and is recommended by Gottschalk, Thalberg, and many other celebrated artists and professors. Sole Agents,
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Between Spring and Prince sts.

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PIANO FORTES,
Manufactory and Warerooms,
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A. H. GALE & CO. have just completed extensive additions to their factory buildings in 12th st., and have removed their entire establishment from the corner of 13th-st. and 3d-av. They have also perfected their new scale piano-forte to meet the growing taste for more powerful instruments than have heretofore been in use, while they have been careful to preserve with the additional power that peculiarly sweet and sympathetic tone for which their pianos are celebrated.
A. H. G. & CO. respectfully invite the inspection of artists, amateurs, and the public generally.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 38 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 36 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.
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At wholesale and retail
PIANOS TO RENT.

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MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
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GRAND PIANOS.
STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRING GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as R. GOLDBECK, W. H. HAGEN, (Ed. of the *Musical Review*,) C. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, R. G. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, C. SAAR, and many others.
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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

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Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Italian Opera—Saffo.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—School of Reform—My Precious Betsy.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Rob Roy—La Bayadere.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Knights of the Round Table—The Secret.

BOWERY THEATRE—Macbeth—Mart, the Trapper.

NATIONAL THEATRE—Actress of Padua—Haunted Hotel—Widow's Victim—Rose of Ettrick Vale.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Uncle Tom's Cabin.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrelsy—Scampina.

LATE GEO. CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE—Ethiopian Minstrelsy—Soirees D'Ethiopia.

METROPLITAN CIRCUS—Great Double Ascension.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad...5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail....5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship *Vanderbilt*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow, June 4, at 10½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The arrival of the *America* at Halifax, so often postponed, actually occurred on Wednesday afternoon. The dates we thus receive are to the 21st ult.—three days later. The news is important. The Austrian army had continued its backward movement toward the Ticino, abandoning Vercelli, and fixing its headquarters at Garlasco. The allies had occupied the former post; and were rapidly consummating their preparations for an attack upon the enemy. A general action was looked for hourly. It was said that the inactivity of the Austrians was owing to the non-arrival of the Emperor, who, accompanied by Marshal Hess, was to place himself at the head of the army. In the meantime the Austrian ports upon the Adriatic were closely blockaded by French squadrons. Among the general news the death of Commissioner Yeh, the hero of the late Chinese war, is noted, with the execution of Tantia Topee, the leader of the mutineers in Northern India.

The arrival of the Mexican mails places us in possession of our correspondence from Vera Cruz and the capital. We are thus furnished with minute and trustworthy details of the news received heretofore with telegraphic brevity from New-Orleans.

The State Department have received voluminous dispatches from Mr. McLane, our Minister to Mexico, setting forth, in an official form, the condition of affairs there. He explains his misunderstanding with Miramon. It appears that he simply followed the precedent set by the British Government, in making demands of our Government while recognizing the other, but Miramon declined to receive Mr. McLane's communication. The latter complains bitterly to our Government. Miramon, after forbidding any communication between the City of Mexico and Vera Cruz, sold to a party the exclusive privilege of transporting goods between the two places, in consideration of the payment of an *ad valorem* tax to the Government of twenty-six per cent. on all goods. The latest dispatches forwarded to Mr. McLane had not yet reached him. It is believed that they will result in the speedy conclusion of a treaty with the Juarez Government, as special instructions relative to the Transit question are included. The Navy Department has also received dispatches from Captain Faragut, commanding the United States steamer *Brooklyn*. He announces his intention, according to the desire of Mr. McLane, to send a naval force immediately to Tampico, in anticipation of an attack on that place by the Miramon Party—the object being the protection of the United States Consulate and other American interests there.

Advices from Havana to the 30th ult. have been received by the arrival of the steamer *Indianola* at New-Orleans. There is no political news. Sugars were firm and active.

Our dates from Buenos Ayres are to April 16. Much apprehension was felt at the prospect of a new invasion from the Argentine quarter, General Urquiza being unusually active in his financial preparations for a conflict. The destruction by fire of the bark *Austin*, of Kennebunk, is confirmed. Nothing was saved of her valuable cargo.

An arrival at this port gives us two days' later intelligence from Rio Janeiro. There is no occurrence of interest recorded.

A breach of promise case—Carstang *vs.* Shaw—has been on trial at St. Louis for some time past, and was yesterday brought to a conclusion by the award to Miss Carstang of the full amount of damages prayed for, $100,000. Measures are to be taken to obtain a new trial.

The annual Regatta of the New-York Yacht Club, which took place yesterday, was one of the most closely-contested and animated which has ever taken place. The day was pleasant, and a strong southerly breeze prevailed, which afforded a good opportunity to test the sailing qualities of the yachts under the most favorable circumstances. About a dozen steamboats loaded with spectators accompanied the fleet into the Lower Bay, and followed them on their return. There was no accident or other unpleasant occurrence. The *Madgie* won the prize for first-class schooners.

The New-York Geographical and Historical Society held a special meeting, last night, in the Lecture Room of the Historical Society, for the purpose of expressing their sympathy with the friends and admirers of Alexander von Humboldt, on the demise of the great physicist. Eloquent addresses were made by Dr. Thompson, the Chairman, Professors Lieber, Bache and Guyot, and the Hon. George Bancroft; a series of appropriate resolutions were presented by the Hon. Judge Daly, and Mr. Geo. H. Moore read a number of interesting letters from men of science throughout the country.

The Commissioners of the Central Park give notice this morning that that part of the grounds known as the Ramble is now finished and may be enjoyed by the public. This finished part of the Park will always be one of the most charming spots within the whole inclosure, and even now it forms a most delightful rural retreat; the roads and walks are in excellent condition, and the shrubs and plants are in vigorous growth. The easiest approach to the Ramble is by the Third-avenue Railroad, through Seventy-first-street.

The Sanitary Association held its monthly meeting last evening. A very important report was made by Mr. Halliday, detailing the number of houses in the City, and the incredible number of families packed into some of them. A resolution was adopted, on motion of General Wetmore, to the effect that simple street-cleaning is not all that is needed to render the City wholesome. General W. criticized the character of the "efficient aid" that Mayor Tiemann calls to his assistance as acting City Inspector, in the person of Mr. Downing, whom, more than any other man, he believed responsible for the present disreputable condition of the public health.

Messrs. Charles Johnson and H. A. Sayre sent in a proposal to the Board of Councilmen, last evening, to clean the streets of the City for five years for $300,000 per annum. A communication was received from the Street Commissioner stating that certain piers and slips were out of repair, and asking for authority to advertise for the necessary contracts to put them in good order. Both papers were referred to the appropriate Committees.

Judge Culver, of the Brooklyn City Court, yesterday rendered a decision in the case of the Concord-street Baptist Church. He decides that the acts of the Trustees and Deacons, in assuming to dismiss the pastor without the authority and in manifest opposition to the wishes of the majority of the Church, was a nullity both in law and in Baptist usage, and did not in any way affect his relation to the Church as its Pastor.

The news by the *America* was unexpectedly unfavorable. Hence, the markets for Cotton and Flour, yesterday, were depressed, and prices declined slightly. A limited business was reported in Grain at languid rates. Groceries were heavy, and buyers had any existing advantage. Pork was brisker, but irregular in value. Lard and Beef were in demand. Resin was more active, and was dearer. Other branches of trade exhibited no very remarkable changes.

The Times and the War.

The editor of the *New-York Tribune* having gone to Pike's Peak in search of subscribers, that singular journal seems to have fallen entirely into the hands of some unpaid contributor to the *American Encyclopædia*, whose temper is just about as amiable as that of Ugolino in the *Tower of Famine*, and whose evident inexperience in the art of journalism will soon bring him to the brink of suicide, if some considerate Christian shall not kindly point out to him the error of his ways. As the Times makes no professions of philanthropy in the general, it is naturally ready to practice philanthropy in the particular, and it will not be deterred either by the uncleanly aspect or by the obstreperous behavior of a suffering fellow-creature from extending to him the benevolent offices which his condition demands. In the first place, then, we must instruct our aspiring cotemporary that the attempt to avoid a distinct issue of argument by breaking out into explosive personalities of the baser sort, rarely results to the advantage of any journal claiming to be considered the organ of a decent clique or faction, however small in numbers or insignificant in influence. Vulgar vehemence and abusive slang are poor substitutes for skill in the science of self-defence. They do no harm to the antagonist at whom they are leveled;—to use them in a personal quarrel is to insult the company in whose presence the exhibition is made; to use them in the columns of a journal is to insult the readers into whose faces they are thrust. *Secundo*, if one is driven by the despair of imbecility into falling on one's back and screaming at the enemy, one should endeavor to be at least original in one's exclamations. Plagiarism *in extremis* is more than ordinarily ridiculous, and as the *Tribune* is nothing if not itself, the experiment of pilfering petty impertinences from small Canadian journals will hardly enure to its eventual good. Thus much we feel bound in common charity to say for the advantage of the rural desperado who has been let loose upon the readers of the *Tribune*, to occupy the intervals of the foreign mails with riotous clamor against all who undertake to examine the war-question in Europe from an independent and American point of view. His sins of style he can at least suppress if he cannot eradicate them, and in justice to the absent "Philanthropist" he must really try to do so. That he is incapable of explaining or defending the course of the *Tribune* on the Italian question is not his fault. The lucubrations with which that journal has striven to darken the simple truths of this subject are clearly not of Cis-Atlantic origin. They are redolent of Germanic authorship, and must be looked for only on the arrival of successive steamers from Europe. Conceived as they are in Teutonism, and brought forth in Gallo-phobia, the unfortunate wight who is left to defend their frantic assertions is naturally at a loss for rational explanations, and can only reply, when he is challenged, *pugnis et calcibus*. Let him but kick with grace and box with skill, and we shall be as ready to applaud him as his own brother could be.

Meanwhile it is due to the German people that they should not be made responsible in the mass for the silly ferocity of the South German aristocracy, and of such writers as the Teuton of the *Tribune*, who does not hesitate, in his correspondence from Vienna, to charge the German Radicals of the North with being bribed by French gold to withhold their support from the Austrian crusade against liberty! When the *Tribune* abuses Sardinia for not "letting well enough alone," and charges it upon her as an offence that she would not rest satisfied with her own little corner of independence, but must needs go about to defend the rest of Italy from the intrusive despotism of Austria, the *Tribune* outrages not merely the manly sentiments of every free people in the world, but also that very German cause of which it professes itself the mouth-piece. It was but the other day that the veteran Tyrtæus of German nationality, the terrible *mangeur des Francais* himself, Ernst Moritz Arndt, uttered his energetic protest in the Cologne *Gazette*, against the Anti-Italian tendencies of a part of the German people. The author of the *German Fatherland* has proved his hatred of "Napoleonism" not by clamorous calumnies and cheap vituperation, but by the sacrifices of years and the earnest devotion of a life-time to the building up of a really national feeling in Germany. Yet even he now takes sides with Italy in her heroic resistance to German despotism, and declares that much as he still hates and always must hate the French; much as he still distrusts and always must distrust any sovereign who inherits the name of Napoleon—he must still wish well to France and to Napoleon in the present struggle, and brand that German as an imbecile who can dream of committing the Fatherland to the support of the indefensible cause of Austria in Italy.

Probably the *Tribune's* Teuton will shortly inform us that the venerable Prussian poet has been bribed by French gold, and that if he knew how "to let well enough alone," he would take up his pipe and his pot of beer into some safe snuggery, and let Austria bamboozle the German people into spending their blood and wasting their honor upon the cause of tyranny, treachery and "Right Divine."

It would be hard to say what may not be expected in the way of assertion or suggestion from a writer who has the impudence to aver that "Austria did not complain of the free institutions of Sardinia," and this within three months after the publication of Count Buol's dispatch to the Austrian Minister in London, Count Apponyi, in which it is expressly stated that Austria broke off diplomatic relations with Sardinia on account of the freedom of the Sardinian press; and that free institutions have caused in Italy "deplorable scenes of anarchy and disorder." If these are the views of the "moderate" Count Buol, now sent into retirement for his moderation, what must the wishes and the policy of the more strictly absolutist Austrian statesmen have been?

Throughout the early stages of the contest now going on in Europe, we have steadily maintained the rightfulness and justice of the attitude assumed by Sardinia. The diplomatic history of the last three years in Europe, as we read it, fully vindicates the resistance of Sardinia to the pressure which Austria has sought to put upon her. It proves that Austria has persistently endeavored to bring Sardinia within the operation of her own repressive system, and to destroy in her the power of nourishing by her example and her influence the spirit of Italian independence beyond her borders. In carrying out this policy of hers Austria has not hesitated at the infraction of the Treaties of 1815, as well in substance as in form. Sardinia, determined not to succumb without a struggle, has never ceased to call upon the Western Powers, upon Russia—upon Prussia herself—as parties both to the Congresses of 1815 and to that of 1856, for support against the domineering attitude and the illegal advance of Austria.

Encouraged, no doubt, by the visible weakening of the Anglo-French Alliance, and by the apparent absorption of Russia in her own schemes of internal development, Austria during the Autumn of 1858, increased her menacing preparations very suddenly, and with them the pressure of her hostile diplomacy.

When the crisis came, the English Ministry, as by their own organs has been virtually admitted, wavered in the policy which their predecessors had given Sardinia a right to expect that England would adopt. France, on the contrary, accepted the full responsibility of the situation. The judgment, therefore, which an impartial foreign observer must pass upon the parts played by the Great Powers respectively in the subsequent development of the question is a matter to be settled not by a prophetic contemplation of possible eventualities, but by a calm comparison and analysis of their respective acts and their respective policy. Measured by these standards we do not find it possible to avoid the conclusion that England has been drifted by her rulers into a most unworthy and even perilous position; that Prussia has thus far taken, on the whole, the most resolute and consistent course that it was open to her to pursue; that Germany has been distracted by all manner of subtle influences and cunningly worked prejudices; that Russia has shown a quiet but formidable disposition to see right done in the end; and that Napoleon III. has abundantly justified by his management of the case the confidence with which he assumed for France the responsibility of bringing it to a satisfactory settlement. If this be Napoleonism, then the Times is Napoleonic; just as the Times was British when in the earliest days of the Central-American imbroglio we maintained the right of Great Britain, as a Power in America, to be heard on all great questions of American policy; just as the Times, we suppose, was Spanish when we protested against the insults offered to Spain by Mr. Buchanan, in his foolish Thirty-million Message; or Fillibustering, when we insisted upon the right and duty of the United States to establish law and order in Mexico. Being both now and always simply American and independent, we shall probably find ourselves, in the course of time, baptized with as many different names as there shall arise questions of right to be established, prejudices to be combated, or factions to be chastised.

The Armies in Italy.

Two things at least seem to define themselves with tolerable distinctness upon the intelligence which the *America* brings us from the seat of war in Italy. The advance of the Franco-Sardinian army has recovered the whole line of the river Sesia, and the Austrian forces are falling back towards the position of Pavia.

The pains which have been taken in the respective armies (and very properly) to withhold any minute information of their movements from the public at large, have been so successful as to make it hardly worth while for any one, however familiar with the scene of operations he may be, to speculate with circumstance and detail upon the intentions of the opposing commanders, or even upon the probable point at which, and the probable time when, they must bring their armies into action. But if the reader will take up any tolerably-accurate map of the seat of war, and compare the positions of the respective armies, as they stood before the concentration of the allied troops fairly began about the 12th of May, with those positions as indicated in the news we publish to-day, he will need no great strategic sage to show him that a very important change has taken place, and that the Allies have now assumed the offensive.

When the Austrians occupied the triangle formed by the towns of Mortara, Novara and Vercelli, they threatened the lines of the rivers Sesia and Po, and menaced at Casale and Valenza the communications of Alessandria with Turin. They thus as it were held apart the two great divisions of the allied army in the direction both of the French Alps and of the Mediterranean. As they were in force along the upper line of the Ticino and the Lago Maggiore they also made demonstrations to the northward of Vercelli in the direction of the Swiss Alps, by the towns of Jorea and Biella. Their furthest point of westward advance was Tronzano, thirteen miles from Vercelli, to which place they pushed their head-quarters within ten days after their invasion. They had receded by the 19th of May, allowing the French and Sardinians divisions to close upon their retreat, so far as to carry their head-quarters to Garlasco, a small town about twenty-five miles southeast of Novara and very near the frontier of the Ticino. They probably still hold Mortara and Novara, so that their position at that date had assumed the form of a long, irregular line, stretching from Pavia westward along the Po to a point near the junction of the River Terdoppio, and running thence northward by the line of the Agugna River, Mortara, Vespolate and Novara to the Upper Ticino and the Lago Maggiore. If the Emperor Francis Joseph had really arrived, as was reported, at Pavia, and were disposed to precipitate an action, the French and Sardinians, threatening this extended line from the points of Casale and Alessandria on the the south, and of Vercelli in the centre, might very probably force his army into battle in the triangle between the Po and the Ticino. In that case, it is not easy to see what could save the Austrian force engaged, if defeated, from utter annihilation. So far, then, as the telegrams throw any light upon the actual aspect of affairs, it would appear that the Allies had well employed the few days that had elapsed between the arrival of the French Emperor and the latest dates we have, and that the situation of the Austrian forces was neither safe in itself nor creditable to their commanders.

Opening of the Central Park.—The Commissioners of the Central Park give notice this morning that one part of the Park has been finished, and will be open to the public from this time forth, or, to use their own words, "will be available to persons desiring a short ramble among rocks, lawns and foliage." Persons desiring such a luxury as this, comprise, probably, the entire population of this City, and as many will avail themselves of the privilege of enjoying it as can conveniently manage to get out to the Park. This now finished part of the Park is styled on the plan the "Ramble," and we are inclined to think will always remain the most delightful spot in the whole inclosure. It is laid out with admirable taste, is well stocked with plants and shrubs, and most beautifully varied with picturesque rock-work and cool, secluded nooks. The "Ramble" offers a very favorable example of the skill and taste of the Architect-in-chief of the Park, and will create a feeling of confidence in his ability to carry out the entire plan for the improvement of this noble work in the minds of those who may before have had no fair opportunity of appreciating his ability.

Our Duty to Mexico.

Among the interesting matter embraced in the Mexican Correspondence, which this morning occupies so much of our space, the manifesto of English residents in the Mexican Capital, claiming the protection of their Government against the violence of contending factions, deserves special attention. This manifesto, it will be observed, demands the establishment over the "sick man" of Mexico of a system of tutelage very similar to the Consular jurisdictions now provided by Europe for the "sick man" of Turkey. The English subjects ask to be exempted from the extraordinary ordinary action of Mexican law, and also from the ordinary extraordinary violations of law, by a right of appeal from Mexican tribunals to the representatives of Her Majesty residing in the Republic; a resort equivalent, of course, to the establishment of an English protectorate over English subjecrs, and in so far, to a dethronement of the actual native authority in Mexico. It is not altogether improbable that the plan here suggested may be received with favor at the British Foreign-Office. A system which has been found to answer so admirably in intercourse with barbarous and partially civilized nations elsewhere can hardly fail to be approved for imperfectly-civilized Mexico, where Government has the will to plunder and slay for itself, but neither the power nor the will to prevent individuals from doing the same. It is a case, indeed, in which some such modified intervention may well seem to be indispensable.

In recommending, as we have recently done, that this Government should make no pause in that policy, of which the recognition of Juarez was but the introductory step, we pointed distinctly to some measure, in the nature of this British proposition, as required to save our citizens, necessarily engaged in trade and intercourse with Mexico, from constant pillage, and from the peril of murder. The mere acknowledgment that the "Indian Chief" of the Republic is its constitutional head can hardly be expected to abate the ferocity, or to curb the injustice of the opposite faction. Fear may extort from the Monarchists some such formal injunction as the one which our correspondent forwards to us, commanding that American citizens shall not be singled out for persecution, but the effort is insincere, and the relief it will bring must be transient, while our necessary relations with Mexico are incessant. Hence the imperative obligation of going a step further. It is neither politic nor desirable for us to embark in that pretty counterfeit of war which prevails in Mexico. Nor is it desirable to seek additions to our territory as a consideration of material aid. But if facilities can be afforded to the Liberals for recruiting their funds, by loans and subscriptions obtained in this country; or if, by the presence of an American squadron, the Custom-house of Vera Cruz may be temporarily relieved from the dead-weight which the intrigues of De Gabriac and Otway have flung upon it, in the shape of exactions of interest from that one port which are really due from the whole Republic, and a tariff raised to a point destructive of trade; both of them measures intended to annihilate the Liberal resources; if, we say, by either of these means, the military chest of the Constitutional cause could be reinforced, its triumph and our reward would be near at hand. In stopping short of these friendly acts our Government has done little for the pacification of Mexico; and unless it shall speedily take further action in support of the wise policy pursued by our present Minister, it will certainly find itself ousted from its natural influence in Mexico by some more shrewd and resolute authority.

Our Germaic Cotemporaries.

The literature of Lager-bier-dom is all Dutch, happily or unhappily, to the great mass of New-Yorkers. The *Demokrat* or the *Staats-Zeitung* may rail, or blaspheme, or talk treason by the column, and not one of a thousand of those to the manor born know a word about it. Thus, one of the most important elements of our population may be corrupted and misled on grave questions of morals or political concern, not only without the knowledge of the English-speaking population, but without any antidote—for there is not a single German journal that can be relied on to communicate fairly the views commonly cherished in this country on questions involving distinctive national characteristics,—not one that represents justly the opinions of the Americanized portion of the German population itself.

We have an illustration of the condition of matters in this respect in the course of the German Press of New-York on the "Sunday Liquor Memorial" presented by respectable American and German Delegations, last week, ot the Board of Police Commissioners. Instead of treating a document of the most marked character for its prudence and forbearance—leaving the general Temperance question as well as the general Sunday question wholly out of view—with courtesy or decency, these organs of the Lager-bier interest resort to the most vulgar abuse of the memorialists, and to the grossest misrepresentations of the Memorial. Appeals are made to the lowest passions and prejudices. An attempt is made to override law and custom dear to every American, and to inaugurate the manners and morals of a special class of European immigrants in their stead. According to the *Demokrat*, the 500 or 600 gentlemen who signed that Memorial are *bull-frogs*, who stick their heads out of the mire of their orthodox faith and croak into the world, "keep the Sabbath!" The act of presenting a respectful Memorial for the execution of numerous laws recently enacted by the people of the State, but openly defied by a small class of refugees from the Old World—is styled a "frog-concert;" and gentlemen of position and worth are "a *Delegation of frog-heads!*"

The *Staats-Zeitung* seems to have a little more method in its madness, but is very mad nevertheless. It sees nothing in the movement but ultra-Temperance and ultra-Sabbath oppressions, which are to be manfully resisted! One would suppose, from its diatribe, that each of the thousand memorialists was a rampant reformer of the Garrison type, with a besom in his hand, as formidable as Luther's pen, which reached from Erfurt to Rome!

Our Teutonic neighbors should remember that all of their readers are not forced to gather all knowledge of City affairs from their columns. There are large numbers of respectable merchants, importers, and others, who read both German and English; who know the character of the abused memorialists, and of the Memorial, and who also know that the German name suffers by the attempted identification of it with the ascertained causes of our City's predominant curses and crimes. They know that the once frugal and industrious German emigrants are preyed upon by interested countrymen, who beguile them of money, health and character, by their pot-houses and Sunday theatres, so that beggary and ruin are coming to be common among Germans, as they used not to be. And knowing these things, it will be in vain that editors lend their columns to the support of the law-breaking, pauper-making, crime-breeding traffic, even if it is associated with the lax, and, in many cases, vicious notions of Sunday observance cherished by a part of our continental immigrants.

We would also suggest to our German neighbors that something is due to the deep-rooted convictions and to the time-honored laws of the land of their adoption. Emigrants from Europe knew, if they knew anything of America, that Sunday was here held in popular estimation as a day of rest and worship, and guarded as such by statutes in vogue from the foundation of our Government. They knew that the rollicking pastimes, and drunken carousals, and popular theatricals common to some parts of Europe, were unknown and unsuffered here. While no statute abridges the rights of conscience or prescribes any method of Sunday observance, numerous laws hedge around the poor man's—every man's—*right* to undisturbed quiet one day in seven: and, in the interest of the laboring man, interposes needful restraints on the selfishness that would compel him to labor, or tempt him to dissipation. In this view, may we not claim that the Sunday laws, until repealed, shall be respected and enforced?

The old proverb, "When among Romans do as the Romans do,"—though capable of abuse and needing its limitations, yet embodies a maxim of morals and manners. Suppose American residents in Berlin or Vienna should take it into their heads that a rollicking Fourth of July, with songs, and toasts, and rockets, was more jovial than Good Friday, with its stillness and gloom; or should prefer to substitute a weekly carnival of the sort for the frequent Fast or Saints' days of the calendar—would it be seemly and right to claim a place for such offensive or revolutionary plans? Would it be oppressive or discourteous should the *gens d'armes* say: "Gentlemen, you came from America with the knowledge of our laws and customs; you are free to enjoy their protection, or to return to your homes: but while you stay, you must forego even cherished national peculiarities offensive to our laws and dangerous to our institutions."

Whether right or wrong, Americans cling to Sunday, and will cling to it, and to all that is necessary to its vitality as a day of home, happiness, and devotion. And, in spite of the blunders of Temperance Reformers, they will cling with equal tenacity to the cardinal virtue of Temperance rightly understood, so as to save the city and the nation from plunging into the besotting vice of drunkenness.

Scandalous Penny-a-Lining.

The rage of the hour for criminal romance has given birth, somewhere out West, to a story which is now making the circuit of the country, but which ought to be arrested at once as transgressing even the large license of that chartered libertine, the maker of items.

As a specimen of style, merely, the story in question is worth noting, for since the days of Lily, nothing so elaborately euphuistical has been published to the world. The simple tenor of the facts alleged is this—that a young girl of eighteen came to the Commercial Hospital in Cincinnati, called herself Mary Smith, said she had been betrayed and abandoned, was admitted to one of the wards, and gave birth to a child, which child another woman shortly afterwards came and took away.

Told as we have told it, this tale may strike the reader as a common-place matter enough—a pitiful matter indeed—but neither new nor strange. The Western penny-a-liner makes, however, a noble mountain out of his sorry mole-hill. Instead of hinting her desolate story in simple and modest terms, he makes Miss Mary Smith unbosom herself in the following exquisitely suggestive fashion to the policemen and the nurses. She stated to them, that she had been a servant in a wealthy family in Cleveland, had believed that she was loved by one of its members, had listened to the voice of the heart whose throbbings she believed to be in unison with her own, until, overcome by her imagination-nurtured dreams, she yielded to its entreaties, and fell at once, in her own estimation, from virtue and the high esteem of the man she loved.

This was more than any mortal policemen and nurses could be expected to resist; so they at once cleared the way for Miss Mary Smith, gave her a room, and made her as comfortable as circumstances would permit. In a very short time her child was born, or, as her historian more sublimely puts it, she "passed the boundary which separates girlhood from maternity, and entered upon those singularly solemn duties which are peculiar to the office of a mother."

We venture to say that no living diplomatist, Lord Malmesbury himself included, could equal this circumlocution. But while Miss Mary Smith was familiarizing herself with the "singularly solemn duties which are peculiar to the office of a mother," another mysterious female came upon the scene, and taking up the infant "bade the young and interesting mother good by, and went to her rooms, where she remained until the Wednesday following, and then took her departure, ostensibly for Louisville, but really for the East."

And now comes the specially infamous part of this silly and bombastic narrative. The mysterious female No. 2, on being questioned as to the child and its antecedents, replied, "that its father was a married man and a prelate in the Episcopal Church, and lived some place, she would not say where, near New-York; that she had been watching the mother, without her knowledge, of course, but at the instance of the father of the child, for nearly six months; that the girl was what her appearance would indicate, a member of a fashionable circle, and that the affair was in an excellent way to pass off without implicating any of the parties."

It is quite possible that the person who was foolish and thoughtless enough to concoct such a tale as this, may also have been ignorant enough not to know the force of the word "prelate," and that in seeking to give a piquancy of religious scandal to his disgusting invention, he may merely have intended to fasten this slander upon the Episcopal Church in general. But it is in the highest degree discreditable to any respectable Press that such a fiction should have ever found a place in its columns; and we fix attention upon this case not merely because it is in itself especially disgraceful, but also with the hope that its very extravagance of absurdity and audacity may profitably illustrate the gravity of a very great and growing evil.

TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF HUMBOLDT.

Meeting of the Geographical and Statistical Society.

Speeches by the Rev. Dr. Thompson, Prof. Lieber, Prof. Bache, Prof. Guyot and the Hon. George Bancroft.

RESOLUTIONS, LETTERS, &c.

In compliance with a call issued by the New-York Geographical and Statistical Society, a meeting was held last night in the Hall of the Historical Society's building in Second-avenue, for the purpose of giving expression to the sense of regret with which the men of science in this country have heard of the death of Alexander von Humboldt. The audience filled the Hall to overflowing. Among the gentlemen present, either on the platform or in the reserved seats in front, were Professors Morse, Lieber and Guyot, Judge C. P. Daly, the Hon. Geo. Bancroft and Moses H. Grinnell.

The Rev. Dr. Thompson occupied the Chair.

On motion, the usual routine of business was dispensed with, save as to the reception of new members, whose names were accepted without dissent.

Dr. Thompson then advanced and said:

ADDRESS BY THE CHAIRMAN.

The Reverend Chairman having announced the specific business of the evening, said, I do not occupy this chair, in the absence of our respected and honored President, for the purpose of pronouncing a eulogy upon that illustrious name to commemorate which you are convened, for I have neither personal recollection to give you, nor can I speak as a man of science. We are here with a common interest. He whose statuette graces this table; whose portrait is yonder, painted in his youth at Quito by an artist of that country, and now in the possession of Mr. Church, who has so recently illuminated for us the "Heart of the Andes,"—a more recent portrait yonder painted in Germany, and the photographs in various parts of the room—these recall to your remembrance, if, indeed, you need to have it recalled, those features which stand connected with the history of science for two-thirds of a century. But though I may not speak from personal recollection, nor as a man of science, I wish, in one word, gentlemen of the Society, to pay my humble tribute as one interested in the study of nature—as a member of the profession which I humbly represent, to the great services which Humboldt has rendered to us—as a student of that method of study wherein he is to us so fine an example, for he had already projected in his youth, when beginning his career as a man of science, that great work of systemization which he lived to complete, and which will pass down in his *Cosmos* as an imperishable monument of his learning, of his industry, and of his fame. There are names which are international, which not only stand upon the page of history as connected with specific events, with local interests, but are the common heritage of nations. And such is the name of Humboldt. Speak that name amid the Alps, where he began, in the ardor of youth, his scientific investigations, and the echo comes back from the Andes on one hand and from the Ural on the other, for what land or what tongue is there that does not pronounce the name of Humboldt? [Applause.] It was his aim, from the beginning of his scientific life, so to comprehend in his capacious survey all sciences in their inter-relations as to be able to reduce them to the grand order of a system. How well he succeeded in this, the work whose name is on every lip, and that name the name of Humboldt's *Cosmos*, well defines. It is not as a traveler merely,—it is not merely as a man of science,—the whole scientific world and the whole civilized world unite to do him homage. It is as one who labored in the great interests of science for mankind, for he ever kept within him a fresh and young and noble heart; and he himself bears testimony that the interests of humanity were the crowning interest in his own mind in all his labors. This was the consummation which he sought to reach to benefit mankind, and uplift the race by the developments and arrangements of science. But he has passed, in serene old age, from that sphere which he so long lived to illumine with the lustre of his presence, with his genial hospitality, and with the product of his amazing research and industry. In that beautiful picture to which I have referred, in the Heart of the Andes, you see embosomed within the mountains in the midst of that tropical warmth and verdure a peaceful lake, the way of ascent to which is by the Cross, where those who have toiled up that weary way repose in security and serenity. So, may we hope that he has ended his long and toilsome pilgrimage in a serene home within the everlasting mountains; for of what avail is all knowledge, all science, except they lead us onward and upward to that serene abode? He, by that vast comprehensiveness of his survey, by the accuracy of his knowledge, by studying laws and principles evolved from the chaos of individual sciences, that Cosmos of beauty, order and harmony. So all our sciences and knowledges should be a sapphire stairway to lead us onward and upward to the diviner Cosmos where all truth, order, beauty, love and joy dwell forever under the perfected law and will of Him and about His central throne. [Applause.]

Mr. Geo. H. Moore, the Librarian of the Historical Society, read, by request, the subjoined letters:

FROM LIEUTENANT MAURY.

Observatory, Washington,
Thursday, May 26, 1859.

My Dear Sir: It would be to me a precious source of satisfaction to accept your invitation to be present next Thursday evening in the halls of the American Geographical and Statistical Society, and there unite with its fellows in their tribute to the great, the good, the most admirable of associates, the illustrious Alexander von Humboldt, but circumstances that I cannot control compel me to forego the melancholy pleasure.

Baron Humboldt was among scientists what our own Washington was among statesmen, upright and just, with attributes grand and lofty in their intellectual proportions: he lived a life that was beautiful in private, and publicly altogether lovely.

By that queer thing, thought, alone he acquired sweet influences in the world, which but few men have ever lived to enjoy.

Having won these influences by patient toil as a student of nature, he used the power they gave him among men, not for self, but for the advancement of knowledge, and so rendered services in the cause of science which no man has ever surpassed.

By a word from him new fields of scientific research were opened; and upon his suggestion the most learned societies and enlightened governments made haste to occupy them with laborers. As great, important and valuable as are the contributions which he made directly to the general stock of human knowledge, it may well be questioned whether those which, simply by his influence, he induced, assisted or enabled others to procure or to make, are not manifold greater.

With unerring judgment he knew how to encourage, and when to commend. Often in the loneliness of his calling, has the "well done" of this great man cheered and encouraged the student with his specialty, the philosopher with his researches.

No one has a better right to speak upon this subject than your guest, who is excusing himself, for almost if not quite the last letter that Baron Humboldt wrote was to help on a good work with a good word.

That letter is now before me—a precious heir-loom. He was just up from a sick bed when it was written; it is scarcely legible, so aged, feeble and trembling was the hand that held the pen.

The occasion was of his own lofty impulse, but the object was in the great scheme of research, in which this country has led off, touching the physics of the sea. The observers and chief laborers in this system are volunteers. Every undertaking which requires, upon a wide field, the united and untiring efforts of many men, seems, no matter how progressive, to have its vicissitudes, its periods of sunshine, its moments of gloom; for clouds come in the brightest sky, and they will cast shadows.

So in this of the sea. Fellow-laborers began to flag in zeal. They wanted just such encouragement as no other "traveler of the age" could give. His commendation of what had been done was incentive enough for renewed exertions. He perceived this from his lofty eminence, and bestowed praise.

It was thus that this great man used his great influence; and it was thus that the last days of his illustrious life were crowned by an act rendered with a grace that will embalm it with the sweetest odors in the memory of all true-hearted sailors.

Who more than I have cause to mourn the loss of such a friend, and to whom would the privilege of uniting in the homage you propose to the illustrious dead be more grateful than to

Your obedient servant,
M. F. Maury!

Daniel W. Fiske, Esq., Secretary, &c., American Geographical and Statistical Society, New-York.

FROM PROFESSOR AGASSIZ.

Cambridge, Saturday, May 28, 1859.

Daniel W. Fiske, Esq.—*Sir* I regret exceedingly that the preparations for my approaching visit to Europe must prevent me from accepting the invitation with which your Society has honored me, and from being present on an occasion which excites my warmest sympathy.

Please accept my acknowledgments for the invitation, and believe me, very respectfully yours,

L. Agassiz.

FROM PROFESSOR SILLIMAN.

New-Haven, Wednesday, May 25, 1859.

Dear Sir: Your esteemed favor of May 25, addressed to my father, is at hand.

My father left New-Haven a few days since for an absence in Massachusetts and New-Hampshire probably of a month or more. I shall communicate your letter to him. I know how cordially he would unite with your distinguished associates in bearing his testimony of respect and affection to the memory of the greatest and wisest of the scholars and scientists of this age.

Yours with high regard,
B. J. Silliman, Jr.

FROM PROFESSOR DANA.

New-Haven, Saturday, May 28, 1859.

Dear Sir: I am gratified with the invitation which has been extended to me by the Geographical Society to join in honor to the illustrious Humboldt. But I am just now overburdened with duties in College and out and doubt whether I shall be able to be present on the occasion. Yours, respectfully,

James D. Dana.

FROM MR. D. D. BARNARD.

Albany, Monday, May 30, 1859.

Dear Sir: I have received your very kind invitation to attend a meeting of the American Geographical and Statistical Society, to be held in New-York on the 2d of June, in commemoration of the late Alexander von Humboldt.

I have delayed answering this invitation a day or two in the hope that I might find the condition of my health such as to enable me to accept it, and to take such part in the proceedings of the meeting as might be assigned me. I deeply regret to say that a fresh aggravation of a chronic affection to which I am subject, will put it out of my power to be present on that interesting occasion.

It would have afforded me particular gratification to have been allowed to offer at your meeting my humble tribute to the memory of the illustrious Humboldt Honored with his acquaintance, and, I flatter my

also, with his friendly regard, manifested by many generous tokens during a frequent intercourse running through a period of more than three years. I came to entertain a most sincere affection for him, mingled with that inevitable reverence for his wonderful genius which never failed to grow with every interview. I really do not know whether, in the end, I revered or loved him most. I am sure I never entered his presence without some feeling of awe, nor left it without a new sense of personal attachment.

HUMBOLDT had, beyond all comparison, the fullest mind I have ever encountered. How broad and deep it was the world knows. It was truly majestic in all its proportions, and in its mighty comprehension. And all its manifestations were marked with that perfect simplicity which is the characteristic of true greatness.

His disposition was peculiarly genial. Devoted as his life was to science, and to profound study, he did not withdraw himself from society. On the contrary, in the midst of systematic and unceasing toil, no man was more constantly found mingling in social circles. The chosen and loved companion of Royalty, he was loyal to the slightest wish of his sovereign, sometimes—as I have known from his own lips, yet not in the way of complaint—to the very serious interruption of his plans of study, and of scientific literary labor. At a good deal past eighty, I have often seen him going through the formalities of entertainments at the Palace without being wanted for many hours together, and always cheerful and happy in thus contributing by his presence to the gratification of the King and to the interest and dignity of those ceremonious occasions.

HUMBOLDT loved to call himself an American. His sympathies were with his kind—with man and with freedom. And he saw in the United States, and in our institutions, an example and a promise of advance and improvement in the political condition of mankind, which he was never tired of contemplating. His kindness to Americans was proverbial. The card of many an unknown and obscure traveler, with the inscription: 'I am an American citizen,' presented at his door, has been a ready passport to his presence, when even a personal friend of an illustrious visitor, not offering this talismanic prestige, would have been denied.

I beg to thank you heartily, and the Council you represent, for the invitation with which I am favored, and renewing the expression of my great regret at my inability to attend the proposed meeting.

I am, with great respect and regard, very truly yours,
D. D. BARNARD.

Mr. DANIEL W. FISKE, Secretary.

A letter of apology was also read from Gov. VROOM, of Pennsylvania, after which

Professor LIEBER was introduced, and said:

ADDRESS OF PROFESSOR LIEBER.

"The whole earth is the monument of illustrious men." There are passages in the works of antiquity which, to our ears and minds, have the sound and the depths of inspiration. They impress themselves on our souls, and corresponding occasions on the paths of our lives restore them to visible letters. Such seem to me these words of PERICLES, and such the occasion which has brought us together in this place. What PERICLES said, in his funeral speech, of the men who had fallen, not for the defence but for the glory of Athens, seems to apply in a double sense to ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT. Wherever death occurs or is remembered, there is solemnity, nor can we wholly free ourselves even from mourning when a revered man has left us, however full his measure of a favored life may have been. He lived so long and so large a life that generations over the whole globe had grown up familiar with his name, and we were so accustomed to it that our very intellects feel a degree of discomfort at presenting to our minds the world henceforth as existing without him. Yet it is one of the noblest delights for those who reflect and love to be grateful to trace the chief components of the monument of illustrious men to their authors—to find where came the discoveries, inventions, conceptions, institutions and endeavors of ages in the field of culture, freedom and truth. Who has not enjoyed the pleasure of finding the spots on the chart of human progress, where you put down your finger and say: Here is AUGUSTUS, here are the Valdenses, here the causes and the effects of the *Universite*, and to trace the lines of civilization in different directions from point to point? And this delight we may enjoy when meditating on the period of which HUMBOLDT was one of the most distinct exponents—we may enjoy it even now, although he has left us but yesterday; for, God allowed to him days so long that he passed into history before he passed away from among us. Many of my young friends have asked me as their teacher, and, indeed many other friends have repeated the question as I conversed with them on that news which on its arrival attracted more interest than the advice of the threatening contest in the plains of Italy—Was he not the greatest man of the century? I do not believe it fit for man to seat himself on the bench in the chancery of humanity and there to pronounce this one or that one the greatest man. How many men have been called the greatest! But if it is an attribute of greatness to impress an indelible stamp on an entire movement of the collective mind of a race; if greatness, in part, consists in devising that which is good, large and noble, and in perseveringly executing it by means which, in the hands of others, would have been insufficient, and against obstacles which would have been insurmountable to others; if the daring solitude of thought and loyal adhesion to its own royalty is a constituent of greatness, and if rare and varied gifts, such as mark distinction when singly granted, showered by Providence on one man, and if modest amenity gracing these gifts, and encouraging kindliness to every one of every nation that proved earnestness in his pursuit—whether he had chosen nature or society, the hieroglyphics or the liberty of America, the sea and the winds, or the languages, astronomy or industry, the canal or prison discipline, geography or PLATO—if, in addition, an organizing mind, a power of evoking activity in the sluggish, and sagacity and unbroken industry through a life lengthened far beyond that which the psalmist ascribes to a long human existence; and if a good fame, encircling the globe on its own pinions, and not carried along by later history—if this makes up or proves greatness, then indeed we may say, without presumption, that our age has been graced by one of the greatest men—so favored an exemplar of humanity that he would cease to be an example for us, had he not manifested through his whole life of ninety years that unceasing labor, unvarying love of truth and advancement, and that kindness to his fellow-beings which are *duties*, and in which every one of us ought to strive to imitate him. What an amount of thinking, observing, writing, traveling and discovering he has performed, from that juvenile essay of his on the textile fabrics of the ancients to the last line of his *Cosmos*, which reminds us of COPERNICUS reading the last proof sheet on his death-bed shortly before his departure; or of MOZART, who directed with dying looks the singing of a portion of his requiem, which he had in part composed on his death-bed! Let us one and all, young and old, symbolize by his name the fact that, however untrue assuredly the saying is that genius is labor, it is true that the necessary factor or coefficient of genius and of any talent is incessant diligence. We are ordained not only to eat the bread of our mouth in the sweat of our brow, but to earn in the same way the nourishing bread of the mind. This is no word of chilling, and HUMBOLDT, like the Greeks, whose intellectuality he loved to honor—who so HAZES loved to say, Arduous are all noble things—was a hard-working man, far harder working than most of those who arrogate the name to themselves. He ceased to work and to work hard only when he laid himself down on that couch from which he never rose again. It is not considered inappropriate, I believe, on occasions like this, to give distinctness to the picture by stating personal observations. Allow me, then, to relate a very simple, yet a characteristic fact. I visited HUMBOLDT at Potsdam in the year 1844, when he had reached, therefore, the age of 75; for you know that he was born in that memorable year of 1769, in which CUVIER was born, and WELLINGTON and CHATEAUBRIAND, and NAPOLEON and CANNING, and WALTER SCOTT and MACKINTOSH—just ten years after SCHILLER; just twenty after GOETHE. HUMBOLDT told me at that time that he was engaged on a work which he intended to call *Cosmos*; that he was obliged chiefly to write at night, for in the morning he studied and arranged materials, and in the evening he was obliged to be with the King from 8 o'clock to about 11. After his return from the King he was engaged in writing until 1 or 2 o'clock. HUMBOLDT, when in Berlin or Potsdam, was retained—if we may use a professional term—to join the evening circle of the King for the indicated hours. It was all, I believe, he was expected actually to perform, in return for the titles, honors and revenue which he was enjoying, except that the monarch sometimes selected him as a companion for his journeys. HUMBOLDT described to me the character of these Royal evening reunions. Everything of interest, as the day brought it to notice, was there discussed. The drawing of a beautiful live oak near Charleston, which a fair friend had made for me, was taken by HUMBOLDT to that circle, where it attracted so much attention that he begged me to leave it, and he told me that the volume describing our aqueduct, which my friend the author—now the President of our College—had given me at the time of its publication, and which I had then sent him, had furnished the topic of discussion for an entire week. "We collected," he said, "all possible works on ancient and modern aqueducts, and [compared, discussed and applied for many successive evenings." Is there, then, a royal road to knowledge, after all, when a HUMBOLDT can be retained? May I extend your supposed permission of giving personal anecdotes, provided they are of a sufficiently biographical character, such as PLUTARCH, perhaps, would not have disdained to record? I desire to show what interest he took in everything connected with progress. I have reason to believe that it was chiefly owing to him that the King of Prussia offered to me, not long after my visit, a Chair to be created in the University of Berlin, exclusively dedicated to the Science and Art of Punishment, or to Pœnology. I had conversed with the monarch on the superiority of solitary confinement at labor over all the other prison systems, when he concluded our interview with these words: "I wish you would convince Mr. VON HUMBOLDT of your views. He is rather opposed to them. I shall let him know that you will see him." HUMBOLDT and prison discipline sounded strange to my ears. I went, and found that he loved truth better than his own opinion or bias, and my suggestion that so comprehensive a University as that of Berlin, our common native city, ought to be honored with having the first chair of Pœnology, for whom it was high time to carve out a distinct branch, treating of the convict in all his phases after the act of conviction, was seized upon at once by his liberal mind. He soon carried the Minister of Justice along with him, and the offer to which I have alluded was the consequence. On the other hand, a friend, whose name is, perhaps, more interwoven with the history of our canal than that of any other citizen, except CLINTON, informs me that he had the pleasure of sitting by the side of HUMBOLDT at a royal dinner at Charlottsburg. During the whole time they were engaged in conversing almost exclusively on our great canal, and that greater one which ought to unite in everlasting wedlock the sturdy Atlantic and the teeming Pacific, having now yearned for one another for centuries. HUMBOLDT spoke with a knowledge of details and a sagacious discernment which was surprising to my friend, well-versed in all the details of these topics. Although it has been stated by high authority that the works of HUMBOLDT show to every one who can "read between the lines," an endeavor to present Nature in her totality, unconnected with man, I cannot otherwise than state here that, on the contrary, it has ever appeared to me that this great man, studying nature in her details, and becoming what BACON calls her interpreting priest, he elevates himself to those heights whence he can take a comprehensive view of her in connection with man and the movements of society, with language, economy, and exchange, institutions and architecture which is to man almost like the nidifying instinct to the bird. HUMBOLDT's tendency in this respect seems to me in its sphere wholly dissimilar to the view which his friend RITTER takes of geography in connection with history. HUMBOLDT, it would seem, could hardly be expected to stand in a different relation to the natural sciences. He was, with all his erudition and the grandeur of his knowledge, eminently a social man. I have found a passage in a paper written by a diplomatist and highly cultivated writer, VARNHAGEN VON ENSE, which I feel sure will be listened to with interest. VON ENSE describes his sojourn in Paris in 1810, and says:

"In the *salons* of METTERNICH (at that time Austrian Ambassador near the Court of St. Cloud) I saw HUMBOLDT only as a brilliant and admired meteor—so much so, that I hardly found time to present myself to him, and to whisper into his ear a few of those names which gave me a right to a personal acquaintance with him. Rarely has a man enjoyed, in such a degree, the esteem of all, the admiration of the most opposite parties, and the zeal of all in power to serve him. NAPOLEON does not love him. He knows HUMBOLDT as a shrewd thinker, whose way of thinking, and whose opinion, cannot be bent; but the Emperor and his Court, and the high authorities in the State, have never denied the impression which they received by the presence of this bold traveler, by the power of knowledge and the light which seems to stream from it in every direction. The learned of all nations are proud of their high associate, all the Germans of their countrymen and all the liberals of their fellow." * * *

"It has rarely been vouchsafed, continues VON ENSE, to a man in such a degree as to HUMBOLDT, to stand forth in individual independence and always equal to himself, and at one and the same time, in scientific activity and in the widest social and international intercourse, in the solitude of minute inquiry and in the almost confusing brilliancy of the society of the day: but I know of no one who, with all this, has endeavored throughout his whole life, to promote the progress and welfare of our race, so steadily, uniformly and with such ample success."

So far VON ENSE. This picture is, doubtless, true, but we ought not to recall it to our memory without remembering at the same time one of his most prominent characteristics—his simplicity and amenity, so inherent in him that they were never dimned, so far as I know, by the lustre of his talents or energy of his thought. The most perfect image of social refinement which I have to this day in my mind is an early evening party at the villa of WILLIAM VON HUMBOLDT, near the Lake of Tegel. Nature has not done much for that spot, but refined simplicity, courtesy and taste, easy interchange of thought and experience, men of name and women of attractive elegance and high acquirements, young and old, travelers, courtiers, soldiers and students, music, works of art, with green lawns, shrubbery and winding paths along smooth water and waving fields, are components of that scene in the midst of which the two illustrious HUMBOLDTS moved and delighted others as much as they seemed to be gratified, giving and receiving as all the others did, never condescending, never indicating a consciousness that they encouraged the timid, but showing how gladly they received additional knowledge from every one. There are men here around me, of honored names in those sciences which HUMBOLDT cultivated more especially as his own. I hope they will indulge to us how he infused a new spirit into them—how he immeasurably extended them, how he added discoveries and original conceptions; but I, though allowed to worship these sciences in the peristyle only, and not as a consecrated priest, crave permission to say a few words even on this topic. Some fifteen years ago, HUMBOLDT presided over the annual meeting of naturalists, then held at Berlin. In his opening speech he chiefly discoursed of the merits of LINNÆUS. He knew of LINNÆUS as HERODOTUS knew of Salamis and Thermopylæ; for the life of the great Swede overlapped by some ten years that of HUMBOLDT, and all he there said of LINNÉ seems to me to apply to himself with far greater force and on an enlarged scale. In that speech, too, I remember he quoted his friend SCHILLER. HUMBOLDT was, in a marked manner, of a poetic temperament. I do not believe that without it he would have been able to receive those living impressions of nature, and to combine what was singly received, in those vivid descriptions and language so true and transparent, that they surprise the visitor of the scenes to this day. He had that constructive imagination—I do not speak now of inventive fancy—without which no man can be great in any branch, whether it belong to nature or to history. But yesterday, an officer of our Navy, whose profession has made him well acquainted with South America, by sea and land, with the Andes—one of the monuments of our illustrious man—told me that he knew of no descriptions, or rather characteristics, so true to living reality, as *Humboldt's Views of Nature*, which he had perused and enjoyed on the spot. The power of collocation and shrewdness of connection, the knowledge of detail and the absence of a desire to perceive things according to a system, the thirst for a knowledge of the life of nature, and the constant wish to make all of us share in the treasures of his knowledge—his lucid style, which may raise his Cosmos to a German classic—these seem to me to characterize HUMBOLDT in his studies of Nature, besides all that which he has done as a professional naturalist. HUMBOLDT's name and life may be termed, with strict propriety of language, international. He read and spoke English and Italian. He spoke and wrote Spanish with care and correctness, and French almost as well as German; he lived for entire periods of many years in Paris, and counted many French among his best friends, yet not at the expense of patriotism. In that very speech at Berlin, which has been mentioned, he dwells with pleasure on the penetrating effect which the German mind has exercised on all the physical sciences, no less than in the mental branches. HUMBOLDT was a dweller in kingly palaces—a courtier, if you choose, and the son of a courtier—without a taint of servile flattery or of submission. He was rather the honored guest of royalty. He loved liberty, and considered it a necessary element of our civilization. He was a sincere friend of substantial, institutional freedom. His mind often traveled to this country, and that he loved America, sometimes with sadness, is sufficiently shown, were it not otherwise well known, by the singular love which the Americans bore him. To me that little piece of news was inexpressibly touching, which simply informed us that our Minister in Berlin, with the Americans now present at that city—a cluster of mourners from afar—formed part of his funeral procession—the only foreign nation thus represented. In his simplicity and genial warmth he did what many a bold man would have hesitated to do. I was present as a young and distant listener, when at Rome, immediately after the Congress of Verona, the King of Prussia, HUMBOLDT and NIEBUHR conversed on the affairs of the day, and when the last mentioned spoke in no flattering terms of the political views and antecedents of ARAGO, who, it is well known, was a very advanced republican of the Gallican school, an uncompromising French democrat. FREDERIC WILLIAM the Third simply abominated republicanism, yet when NIEBUHR had finished, HUMBOLDT said, with a sweetness which I vividly remember, "Still, this monster is the dearest friend I have in France." HUMBOLDT had all his brother's views of the necessity of the highest university education and of the widest possible popular education, and he gave impulse to many a scientific, historical or ethnological expedition, fitted out even by foreign governments, for he was considered the counselor of all. But I cannot dwell here any longer on his versatility and manifold aptitude. It is proved by the literature of almost every branch. If we read BARTH on Central Africa, we find HUMBOLDT; if we read SAY's Political Economy, we find his name; if we study the history of the Nineteenth Century, we find his name in the diplomacy of Prussia and France; if we read general literature we find his name in connection with SCHILLER and Madame DE STAEL; if we look at modern maps we find his isothermal lines; if we consult GRIM's Dictionary of the German language we find HUMBOLDT as authority. That period has arrived to which CROESUS alluded in the memorable exclamation. "Oh, Solon, Solon, Solon," and we are now allowed to say HUMBOLDT was one of the most gifted, most fortunate, and most favored mortals—favored even with comeliness, with a brow so exquisitely formed that irrespective of its being the symbol of lofty thought, is pleasant to look upon in his busts, as a mere beautiful thing—favored even in his name, so easily pronounced by all nations which were destined to pronounce it. When we pray not only for the kindly fruits of the earth, but also, as we ought to do, for the kindly fruits of the mind, let us always gratefully remember that he who gives all blessed things has given to our age and to all posterity such a man as HUMBOLDT.

The Hon. Judge DALY submitted a series of resolutions, which he prefaced with some eloquent and pertinent remarks.

SPEECH OF PROFESSOR BACHE.

The resolutions were seconded by Professor BACHE, who, having apologized for being unprepared to address the assemblage, proceeded to draw a parallel between HUMBOLDT and ARAGO, in the course of which he awarded the highest praise to both, and related some personal reminiscences of an interesting character, regarding the former. Having spoken of HUMBOLDT's contributions to the science of the age, he proceeded to remark that one of the most voluble speakers he had ever heard in private life was Baron VON HUMBOLDT—one of the most agreeable speakers, too; full of anecdote and sometimes indulging in a little fun. We could hardly think that he could be funny, but he was, He (Professor BACHE) remembered HUMBOLDT telling him with great glee a curious story about Dr. HAUM, who being once pursued by the police of Berlin, removed from his person certain dangerous documents, which he concealed in the head of the statue of the King in HUMBOLDT's parlor, and that statue was in the parlor where he (the Professor) was, and HUMBOLDT pointed it out to him. When HUMBOLDT spoke in English, an American or Englishman could follow him, but he doubted whether many foreigners could; when he spoke in French, an ear entirely accustomed to the French language had the greatest difficulty to keep up with him; but when it was in German, it was a race horse speed absolutely. Did this seem like trifling? It was connected with an amiable character; was the sign of an outspoken, kind man—a man who could remember a child on a Christmas eve, who could invite her to a Christmas party, in which she would find the little presents for herself upon the Christmas-tree. [Applause.] The figure of HUMBOLDT rose before him as he knew him then. That beautiful statuette from RAUCH gave an admirable conception of the man, even to that curious expression of his gray eye which made one sometimes fearful to approach him; a looking down of the eye, the lids falling over, and a closing of the lids—such as some near-sighted people have—which made the observer think he did not see the whole of that man's soul. But one had only to hear his voice to know it all. It was a sweet, musical, sincere voice. He was not one of those men who said one thing and thought another. When HUMBOLDT was heard to speak, his soul was heard. We knew his heart. This was why his contemporaries loved him; this was why his King loved him; this was why we loved him so. [Applause.] With a mind like his, some men might think him stern and unsympathizing. He [the speaker] had seen a letter from him in which he said: "I value that gentleman you introduced to me. I value him for his mind, but more for his heart. I think he is one of those men with whom I could feel, and I have learned to value men more for their feelings than their thoughts." [Applause.] His death was in harmony with his life, and nothing could be more sublime that that spectacle so beautifully attended to this evening, in which the Americans were brought together and represented the different States of the Union, as many of them as could be collected at that moment *impromptu*—and, led by our Minister, gave a national tone, as it were, to the mourning with which his bearer was followed up. While it did so, a conspicuous place was given to those Americans as representing us, because it was well known that such would have been the wish of this great and eminent man, could he at that moment have been consulted. He who never turned an American from his door—who always received them in his library, and in his study, and whose servants were trained to respect the name of an American. Such was the intimate position he occupied towards Americans, and such, could he have done it, he would have preserved even in death. But his modesty was equal to his merits, and his merits did not exceed his amiability. He was truly the great and good man of the 19th century. [Loud Applause.]

Professor GUYOT eulogized HUMBOLDT for his deep reverence for truth; referred to the value of his labors in the different spheres of physical study, and rendered a warm tribute of praise to his modesty of character and benevolence of heart.

SPEECH OF MR. BANCROFT.

The Chairman after some remarks, half complimentary, half apologetic, called on Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT, who said he considered silence his duty this evening, not from want of intense admiration of HUMBOLDT, not from want of intense affection and reverence for his virtues and his memory, but because he wished to hear his merits and his virtues extolled by men of science and lovers of truth—by men who had made a great name for themselves throughout the world. He thought the audience like himself, would have preferred to hear his praises pronounced chiefly by them. But as the President had called upon him (Mr. B.) to continue silent might seem like an unwillingness to acknowledge or to express his great sense of HUMBOLDT's surpassing merits. He rather thought that one of the pleasant attributes of the greater age that belonged to him was to have known HUMBOLDT earlier than any one of those who had spoken to night. As a young man of twenty, he had made his way from Berlin to Paris in the year 1820, taking a letter from his brother, WM. VON HUMBOLDT, to ALEXANDER; and all knew what kindness he must have extended to him. There were but two points to which he (Mr. B.) would call the attention of the audience. One was HUMBOLDT's untiring and entire love of Liberty. He (Mr. B.) had at that time all the zeal for liberty which might be pardoned in a young man, and which he might be pardoned for retaining, even in his old age. [Applause.] And he found HUMBOLDT full of it. It was in the time of LOUIS the Eighteenth, and he read with clearness, and distinctly, the character of parties and the conflict of opinions, and he declared himself with the utmost firmness against all those retroactive measures, and above all, against that retroactive policy which was ultimately so disastrous to that line of kings. And not of France only. Greatly as he admired English statesmen, Englishmen of science, and England herself, he saw clearly, also, how she at that time was suffering from the excess of aristocracy. He (Mr. B.) remembered to this day the strong and emphatic language in which HUMBOLDT expressed himself to him upon that occasion. More than a quarter of a century after that he met him again in Paris, and he found him the same friend of man, the same friend of the United States, with the same love of liberty, the same breadth of statesmanship. He who knew this Continent so well knew the relations of the whole United States towards every part of them. In forming his judgments respecting the gradual advancement of the United States to the extent of their territory, he judged us gently, judged us calmly, and with the best, the most fervent wishes for our welfare—with no disinclination to our increase of territory, and wishing especially that Cuba and all that noble tract of land which now belongs to us on the Pacific might come to us—expressing only his apprehension of the extent of our territory being such that circumstances might step in to interfere with the proper development of our free institutions. I have never heard any one, Mr. BANCROFT proceeded to say, who discussed those questions regarding our relations to Mexico and to Cuba, with more calmness and candor, and with more gentleness towards us, or with a more full and perfect estimate of all the circumstances that will tend to any further progress on our part. Sir, HUMBOLDT was always the friend of Young America. He measured his regard for us, not by any merit that we might have, but by the goodness of his own heart, and he was always ready to pour out his thoughts in sympathy and in encouragement to any young man that came under his influence. I remember, in 1820, having at that early period already bestowed a good deal of attention on the study of languages, and especially of the original languages of our own country, that he particularly pointed out the proper methods to be pursued in continuing my inquiries and investigations into that subject. And those ideas he not only communicated to me by words of mouth, but he wrote them out to a considerable extent, and I had the satisfaction, on returning home, of communicating them to those who were engaged in that branch of study, and they have no doubt contributed, in a great degree, to the development of the study of the Aboriginal languages. I could hardly say less than I have done, and might say much more, but I cannot conclude without expressing how high is my admiration of HUMBOLDT's merits as a man of science and of his virtues as a man. [Loud Applause.]

The resolutions having been already adopted, a motion to adjourn was put and carried, and the assemblage dispersed.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
NEW STYLES.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
SINGER'S FAMILY MACHINE, the price of which is only $50, is a light and elegantly-decorated machine, capable of performing, in the best style, all the sewing of a private family.
SINGER'S STANDARD MACHINES for manufacturing purposes are well known to be without any successful rival in the market. Much has recently been published in regard to various stitches made by Sewing Machines. Singer's Machines make the best stitch ever invented, and do it in the best style.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

The Brooklyn Tabernacle.—The Elm-place Congregational Church, under the pastoral charge of the Rev. WILLIAM A. BARTLETT, will open their new Tabernacle, on Fulton-av., corner of Hoyt st, for Divine Services, on SUNDAY, June 5. On THURSDAY EVENING, June 2, at 8 o'clock, the Tabernacle will be open to give former occupants of seats in the Polytechnic Institute an opportunity to select their sittings in the new building. On SATURDAY EVENING, June 4, the Tabernacle will be open for the general renting of seats.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York,
No. 162 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Great Fire in Iowa.
UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
DUBUQUE Iowa, May 28, 1859
Messrs. S. HERRING & Co., New York—*Gentlemen*: The "Champion" Safe which I purchased of you last season, through N. A. McClure, Esq., your Agent in this city, has just passed through as severe a test as any safe will probably ever be subjected to in any conflagration. It was in the centre of my office, on the second floor of the "Odd-Fellows' Hall" Building, in this place, which was totally consumed, night before last, and was exposed, for a long time, to the most intense heat dropping finally into the cellar, where it was buried by the falling walls, without being broken or crushed. Yesterday it was exhumed, still very hot, and I felt great anxiety to know its condition, containing, as it did, money to the amount of several hundred dollars, mostly in bank-notes; land-warrants, worth several thousand dollars, besides notes of hand and other valuable papers and books. This morning it was opened, and to my great satisfaction all the papers, &c., were found uninjured and perfect in every respect, and I heartily congratulate you, as the manufacturers, and myself, as the possessor, of that which may truly and emphatically be called a Safe.
Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ALEX. D ANDERSON, Register.
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall, New-York.

Female Weakness—Female Weakness.
A large proportion of American ladies suffer from the well-known evil, LEUCORRHŒA, or WHITES, with its constant after-dants—WEAKNESS, DEBILITY, LAME BACK, BEARING DOWN, DEPRESSION and GENERAL PROSTRATION. Against these symptoms the usual remedies, tonics, injections and drugs, are of very little value, and have been generally abandoned. But HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC FEMALE PILLS, a simple sugar pill, acting upon the mucus membrane of the affected part, may be relied upon as a cure for 19 in disease. Thousands have used it with the best success, and whether in mild or severe cases, a cure, under favorable conditions, is only a question of time.
Six boxes for $1; single boxes 25 cents.
N B.—A full set of HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with Book of Directions, and twenty different Remedies, in large vials, morocco case, $5; do. in plain case, $4. Family case of fifteen boxes and Book, $3.
These Remedies, by the single box or case are sent by mail or express, free of charge, to any address on receipt of price. Address DR. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.
Sold by all Druggists.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars; also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboards and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depot No. 613 Murray-st., corner of College place. (Formerly No. 192 Pearl st.)

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

The Catamenial Bandage, or Female Protector is now ready. For sale by J. B. MARSH & CO., No. 228 Broadway, and by the druggists generally throughout the United States. Price $1 50 by mail or express.

Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, for expanding the chest. Instruments for club feet. Belts and Supporters. Knee Caps, and Dr. Glover's new Lever Truss which gives ease and security. No. 4 Ann-st.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

McLaughlin's Improved French Yoke Shirts ready made, all sizes, or made to measure in the best manner. Price $24 and $30 per dozen. Store No. 269 Greenwich st., corner of Murray.

Finkle & Lyon's Family Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
F. S.—Send for a Circular. No. 509 Broadway.

Hats for Gentlemen's Summer Wear.
WARNOCK & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
Invite attention to their extensive and varied assortment of SUMMER HATS, in fabrics of BEAVER, SILK, FELT, CLOTH, LEATHER and STRAW, from every clime, and modeled to prevailing tastes.
Especially notice our
CASSIMERE DRESS HAT,
always a favorite—now reproduced with a new and beautiful finish, and exceedingly attractive.
OUR YOUNG GENTLEMEN'S STRAW HAT.
Nothing can be more charming than our STRAW HAT FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—neat and jaunty—a perfect gem, and most decidedly
THE HAT OF THE SEASON.
WARNOCK & CO.,
No. 519 Broadway, (St. Nicholas Hotel.)

Notice.
O. J. WOOD & CO.
Have removed from No. 312 to
No. 444 Broadway, New-York.
In consequence of the very large number who prefer to buy Professor Wood's Hair Restorative from the manufactory direct, the proprietors have resolved to make retailing a feature of their business hereafter, and will now be most happy to see all their lady and gentleman patrons, and to give them all the information in their power, at their new store, No. 444 Broadway.
The number of years Professor Wood's Hair Restorative has been before the public, and the manner in which it has sustained its reputation, as shown by the constantly increasing demand for it, renders it unnecessary at this late day to detail its merits. Suffice it to say, it is no late effort, in imitation of some other, stimulated by its success, but a scientific and well established preparation for restoring the color and growth of the hair, eradicating dandruff, preventing the hair falling out, and a general rectifier of all affections of the hair and scalp.

Maravilla. Maravilla. Maravilla.
The most wonderful preparation known
FOR DESTROYING DANDRUFF;
CURING BALDNESS;
RELIEVING SICK HEADACHE;
PREVENTING THE HAIR FROM FALLING OUT,
AND PRODUCING GLOSSY CURLS.
Sold by all respectable Druggists and Fancy Goods dealers, and by the Proprietors. Price, 50 cents.
CHARLES ERNEST & CO., No. 96 Maiden-lane.

Will be Issued This Day,
By GENIN, No. 507 Broadway,
THE HUDSON HAT,
A light, dashing, dressy
Beaver Cassimere,
AT THREE DOLLARS.
Designed to be
The Popular Hat of the Season.

Lester's Sewing Machines,
LOCK STITCH.
Salesroom No. 483 Broadway, New York.
Wholesale Agents wanted.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

English Parliament Carpets!—Crossley & Son's Velvet Carpets, $1 12½ to $1 50 per yard. Crossley & Son's Tapestry Brussels Carpets, 75c., 80c., 90c. $1. Beautiful three-ply Carpeting, elegant Ingrain Carpets, 38c., 40c., and 50c. per yard. Floor Oil Cloth, 30c., 40c., 50c. to $1, from 1 to 8 yards wide. Window Shades, Rugs, Table and Piano Covers, Drugget, and at very low prices, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder-braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

The most stylish and dressy Summer Clothing WORN ARE THE CAPE DUSTERS AND FINE SILK WARP ALPACCA COATS FROM THE ESTABLISHMENT OF DRUMGOLD & PROCH, NO. 214 BROADWAY; WELL MADE, TASTY AND CHEAP.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees, surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' long braid Pieces, Half Wigs, &c., always on hand. For sale, and the Dye privately applied, at No. 6, Astor House.

Ladies' Splendid Gaiters With and Without Heels, at 12s. to 20s.; charming slippers 6s. to 14s. For lovely boots and shoes for children, ladies remember MILLER & CO'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

If demand is the measure of superiority, WHITE'S pearl and blue cassimere Hats excel all others in the market. No. 216 Broadway, under Barnum's Museum.

Summer Hats—Light, elegant, in all their varieties, at the lowest City prices. Beautiful Straws for Misses and children. First premium awarded.
KELLOGG, Manufacturer, No. 331 Canal-st.

MARRIED.

SAWARD—SAWARD.—In this City, on Monday, May 30, by the Rev. B. Sherwood, GEORGE F. SAWARD to CLARA LOUISA SAWARD.

SHARDEN—PURDY.—In this City, on Thursday, June 2, at St. Paul's Church, 4th av. and 23d-st., by the Rev. S. Martindale, assisted by J. McClintock, D. D., JOHN W. SHARDEN to LIZZIE A., daughter of Alfred S. Purdy, M. D., and grand-daughter of the officiating clergyman, all of this City.

SATTERLEE—SATTERLEE.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 1, at St. George's Church, by the Rev. Dr. Tyng, GEORGE B. SATTERLEE, of this City, to SARAH, adopted daughter of Dr. R. S. Satterlee U. S. A.

MOTT—EDGAR.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 1, by the Rev. Isaac Ferris, D. D., JOHN W. MOTT to MARY BELLE, daughter of James M. Edgar, all of this City.

HAZELTINE—BOGART.—At Rye, N. Y., on Tuesday evening, May 31, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Mr. Pilisbury, Mr. LEONARD HAZELTINE, Jr., of New-York, to Miss EMMA, daughter of A. L. Bogart, Esq., of Rye.

KIRBY—HAVILAND.—On Quaker Hill, Dutchess County, N. Y., on Wednesday, June 1, by the Rev. A. W. Valentine Mr. GEORGE B. KIRBY to Miss FANNIE C. HAVILAND, daughter of Willis H. Haviland, Esq., all of Pawling.

HAVEN—MARTIN.—At Fort Washington, on Wednesday, June 1, by the Rev. J. Howard Smith, GEORGE GRISWOLD HAVEN to EMMA WALTON, daughter of Isaac P. Martin.

SMITH—MORGAN.—At Bronxville, East Chester, N. Y., on Wednesday, May 25, by the Rev. David Smith, D. D., of Durham, Conn., ALFRED E. SMITH to Miss JULIA R. MORGAN, eldest daughter of Chas. Morgan, Esq., all of Bronxville.

JAQUEMOT—MURRAY.—In Jersey City, on Thursday, June 2, by the Rev. Dr. Riddle, Mr. ADOLPHE JAQUEMOT, of Brooklyn, to Miss KATE MURRAY, eldest daughter of W. G. Murray, Esq., of the former place.

VAIL—MUNDY.—At Metuchin, N. J., on Thursday, June 2, by the Rev. Gardiner Spring Plumley, JOHN G. VAIL to Miss MATILDA A. MUNDY.

CALHOUN—GILBERT.—In Fall River, Mass., on Wednesday, June 1, by the Rev. E. Thurston, Mr. HENRY CALHOUN, of New-York, to Miss LUCIA ISABELLA GILBERT, daughter of A. Gilbert, Esq., of Fall River.

DIED.

COLGATE.—In this City, on Thursday, June 2, Miss SARAH COLGATE, daughter of the late William Colgate, in her 47th year.
The friends of the family, without further notice, are invited to attend her funeral on Saturday, at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 22 East 23d st.

PERRY.—In this City, on Thursday, June 2, HARRIET E., wife of Lieut. M. C. Perry, U. S. N., and daughter of the late Doctor J. Allen Taylor, in the 34th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the Church of the Ascension, 5th av., on Saturday morning next, at 11 o'clock.

WALDRON.—In this City, on Friday, May 20, after an illness of three weeks, JOSEPH I. WALDRON, formerly of Poughkeepsie.
His remains were removed to Hudson, N. Y., for interment.

WOOLLEY.—In this City, on Thursday, June 2, CAROLINE S., wife of Stephen B. Woolley, aged 31 years, 4 months and 14 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 161 West 30th st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.
☞ The Bridgeport papers please copy.

McLAUGHLIN.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 31, CATHARINE MARY TERESA, daughter of Peter and Ann McLaughlin.
Her funeral will take place at 10 o'clock on Friday morning, from the residence of her parents, No. 141 West 11th st., to St. Joseph's Church, where a solemn requiem Mass will be celebrated, and from thence to the Cathedral Burial Ground,

FOR SALE.

WM. L. SEYMOUR,

REAL ESTATE BROKER

AND

GENERAL AUCTIONEER.

W. L. SEYMOUR would respectfully inform the public that he is now prepared to attend to SALES AT AUCTION of REAL ESTATE and GENERAL MERCHANDISE. Feeling confident of giving entire satisfaction, he would offer his services to the PUBLIC. SALES of PROPERTY, both in the CITY and COUNTRY, promptly attended to. Office No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

ATTRACTIVE VILLAGE PROPERTY FOR SALE

I have for sale adjoining Columbusville, Long Island, and within three miles of Peck slip Ferry, a very attractive residence, with eleven rooms, finished in the most complete manner for comfort and elegance together with nineteen lots of ground. This house, which has been built but a short time, occupies one of the most commanding views about New York; omnibus running by the house every hour, and the projected Grand street Railroad will run directly in front of the yard. Property entirely unincumbered. Price $6,000 for the whole

ROBERT H. GALLAGHER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIVE FIRST-CLASS FOUR story brown stone front houses Nos. 40, 42, 44, 47 and 49 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Nos. 42 and 44 are rented to first-class tenants at $1,500, on a lease; 47 are now all put in perfect order last month, and are for sale together or separate, or would be exchanged for a first class store in Chambers or Warren sts., or for a country seat on the Hudson. For terms, apply to the owner, E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE SEVENTH house west of 5th av., in the row of brown stone front houses on the south side of 47th st; house 20x85, four story, high-stoop; has all the improvements, and is strictly first-class. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st., or at No. 64 West 47th-st.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE TWO STORY FRAME dwelling-house with three lots, on east side 3d av., next below and adjoining corner of 128th st., being 75 feet front by 105 feet deep. Terms liberal. Apply to D. S. DUNCOMB, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS 4-STORY high-stoop brown-stone front houses, well located on 3d-av., corner of 48th-st., finished with all the modern improvements. Price $13,000 and $9,000. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, No. 84 West 48th-st.; house, 20x46; has all the modern improvements, and is furnished in the best manner. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl st., or H. A. KIDDER, No. 86 West 48th-st. Price, $9,000.

FOR SALE—TWO LARGE LOTS, SOUTH SIDE of 33d-st., 85 feet east of 3d-av.; if improved, the whole amount can remain on mortgage. Also, lot southeast corner 3d-av. and 58th-st.; extra size. Apply to W. THOMPSON, No. 215 Water-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN JERSEY CITY—Four full sized lots of land on the northeast corner of Washington and Wayne sts.; within four or five minutes' walk of the depot and ferry; and in the heart of the manufacturing district. Gas and water convenient. Apply to THOMAS W. JAMES, attorney at Law, No. 6 Commercial Buildings, Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE—SEVERAL country seats, farms and village residences, situated on the Hudson River, Long Island Sound, and in New-Jersey. Also, several City residences, desirable located, together with other property in this City and Brooklyn, by CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS IN West Hoboken, situated on Palisade-av., opposite 14th and Bloomfield sts. New York in 25 minutes. Walk from the Hoboken Ferry. Stages run regularly. Location healthy and view magnificent. Apply to A. H. WATSON, West Hoboken, or at No. 324 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR FARM NEAR NEW-YORK—A splendid City property, improved. Address J. J. S., Box No. 115 *Times* Office. Brokers need not apply.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A SECOND-HAND FLOOR-light, good as new, glass ½ inch. Also, a good billiard table. Will exchange for a top wagon and harness. Inquire of B. F. MILLER, No. 26 West Broadway, or at No. 24 Spruce st. W. J. WALKER.

FOR SALE—IN BRICK CHURCH, THE REV. DR. Spring and the Rev. Mr. Hoge, Pew No. 79, in the middle aisle. Price $80. Possession immediately. Address Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

TO LET.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE-story white marble building, No. 545 Broadway. The first let is 200x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been used for the last 6 years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Warerooms. For further information, apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 206 Broadway.

TO LET OR SELL, AT A BARGAIN—A three-story, high basement sub-cellar house, with furnace; house finished in modern style, marble trimmings in front. All the gas fixtures will be left in the house. Everything in complete order. The reason for selling, the family is going into the country. Possession immediately. Location good, near 42d st. and Broadway. Inquire at No. 1,193 Broadway, corner 37th-st.

TO LET—THE STORE 100 FEET BY 23 WITH basement and cellar, No. 210 William st., and workshops in the rear building, 60 feet by 40, 10 windows in each; store 9 ft. in width. The 4th and 5th floors of the same No. 113 Nassau-st.; for high manufacturing purposes. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE WITH kitchen in rear in Bloomingdale, near Manhattan, in first rate condition, hard walls, marble mantels and speaking tubes; a desirable location. Apply to S. D. WOODRUFF, No. 675 8th-av.

TO LET—THE BRICK BUILDING, STORE AND lofts, No. 41 Harrison-st. Superior location for provision or commission business. Apply to WHITE & VAN VLIET, at the malt house on the corner of Bethune and West sts.

TO LET—TWO ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSES Nos. 3 and 5 East Baltic-st., Brooklyn, built in modern style; marble mantels, gas, Ridgewood water, &c. Inquire of KELSEY & LOUGHLIN, Coal Office, No. 12 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE FIRST CLASS 4-STORY BROWN-stone house No. 40 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. House has all the modern improvements, and was put in perfect order last month. Rent, $1,500. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st.

TO LET—AT LOW RENTS, TO SMALL AMERICAN families, floors through, consisting of fine rooms with bath, Croton water &c., in the modern houses in West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Apply at the office No. 140 West 19th-st., from 1 to 4 P. M.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 16 FRANKLIN-STREET, near Broadway; would alter lower part for a store if desired. Apply to SHELDON, HOYT & CO., No. 16 Warren-st.

TO LET—IN A BEAUTIFUL LOCATION, PART of one of the high stoop houses in Mansfield-place; has all the modern improvements. It quire on the premises, at No. 11 51st st., near 8th-av.

TO LET—UNTIL MAY 1, 1860, OR LONGER, IF desired, the elegant four-story brown stone house No. 18 West 39th st. For terms, which are very reasonable, inquire of B. SKAATS, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 51.

TO LET—IN CARMANSVILLE, A HANDSOME cottage, in perfect order. Immediate possession. Rent $250. Inquire of JOHN D. CHEVALIER, No. 639 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—WITH OR WITHOUT THE furniture, the 3 story house No. 56 West 11th st. between University-place and 5th-av. Apply at the National Bank, No. 36 Wall-st.

TO LEASE—FROM TWO TO FIVE YEARS. A first class brown stone front house with all the modern improvements, in 28th-st., between 5th and Madison avs. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 15 East 27th-st.

BOARDING-HOUSE—THE LEASE AND FURniture of which is for sale; it contains nineteen rooms, has over thirty boarders, situated in a very business part of the City, at a fair valuation will amount to about $1,000. Address F. L., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON-PARK.—The 4-story, brown stone, English basement house No. 45 East 23d-st will be rented to a good tenant. It has all the modern improvements and is in superb order. For a physician the house and situation is very desirable. Apply to C. C. & H. M. TABER, No. 76 Wall st.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BROOKLYN HOUSE in exchange for a handsome residence, situated at Tarrytown, N. Y. Full particulars and a photograph of the place may be found at W. L. SEYMOUR'S, No. 19 Nassau st., Room No. 5.

DESK ROOM WANTED—IN PINE STREET OR vicinity, suitable for real estate business. Address, stating terms and location, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

REMOVALS.

THE HARMONY FIRE

AND

MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY

Have removed their Offices to

NO. 50 WALL-ST.,

Where, with an unimpaired Capital of $150,000 and a surplus of nearly $40,000, they continue their business as heretofore, on terms which compare favorably with those of other reliable institutions.

R. C. GLOVER, Secretary.

REMOVAL.

THOMAS DIXON,

BANKER,

Removed to No. 49 William-st., near Pine.

Sterling Bills on sale.

REMOVAL.—DENIANCE SALAMANDER SAFE Depot removed from No. 192 Pearl to No. 42 Murray-st., corner College place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

NIGHT SCAVENGER—JOHN DENNER, night scavenger. Orders left at No. 44 6th-av. or at No. 294 East 13th-st., will be punctually attended to.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET OR LEASE—A FURNISHED COUNtry residence at Riverdale, one hour and ten minutes' ride from Chambers-st. station to the house. Eight (8) trains a day each way.

A large brick house, (hollow walls,) equally well suited for a Summer or Winter residence. Just painted and in perfect order. Has 17 rooms, with most of the conveniences of a City residence. Furnace, water closets, hot and cold water throughout. Good stable, hennery, and carriage house, with room for coachman. Seven acres in good order, and well covered with fruit and shade trees. An excellent kitchen garden, nearly all planted, and an abundance of small fruit asparagus, &c.

Possession at once. For terms, inquire of

W. A. HASBROOK, No. 46 Murray-st., or to

W. S. DUKE, No. 24 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—IN STAMFORD, CONN., A VERY desirable country place, consisting of 18 or 31 acres of the best land, in a high state of cultivation, a new and commodious house, with carriage house, barns, ice and other appropriate outbuildings. There is on the place an abundance of fruit, such as apple, pear, peach and quince trees; also, grapes in large quantities, blackberries, raspberries strawberries, &c. The house is situated on elevated ground, near and overlooking Long Island Sound with an extensive view of the surrounding country. Any person wishing to purchase a part of the above description is invited to call and examine the premises. Apply to WM. C. WEED No. 85 Warren-st., New York; or MALTBIE WEED, on the premises, about one mile from the depot.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—FURNISHED—Or for sale, at Fordham, Westchester County, the residence lately occupied by Dr. Walsh. The house is 42x36 built by days' work in the most substantial manner, filled in with brick and has marble mantels throughout. The carriage house and outbuildings are ample and complete, and the whole place in perfect order. The grounds contain 3¾ acres and are highly improved with a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees. The house commands an extensive view on all sides, from East River to the Palisades. It is not half a mile from Fordham station on Harlem Railroad, and but 12 miles from the City Hall. Apply to A. R. WALSH, No. 241 Pearl-st.; or to Dr. WALSH, on the premises.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE 1½ MILES from the Jersey City Ferry, in a delightful neighborhood on Bergen Heights, New-Jersey, (near the Rev. Dr. Taylor's church.) A commodious two-story frame house and attic, with tower and piazza in front and rear, newly and tastefully finished, stables, &c., with two acres of land, fruit and forest trees, commanding an extensive view of surrounding country, lately the residence of John J. Ackerman, deceased. The furniture nearly new, for sale at a bargain. The above is on a stage route where conveyances pass every fifteen minutes. For particulars, inquire on the premises, or of W. A. KISSAM, at the shoe and Leather Bank, New-York.

FOR SALE.—A DOUBLE COTTAGE-HOUSE, containing 11 rooms, near Astoria; splendid view of the Bay; house nearly new, filled in with brick; marble mantels, and well finished throughout; the grounds contain two acres of land, beautifully laid out; carriage drive, graveled walks, terraced lawn; a great abundance of choice fruit bearing and ornamental trees; a beautiful hedge fence in thrifty condition; fine barn, stables carriage-house, open shed, hennery, cow-house, &c., &c. all in good repair; a very complete and genteel residence; accessible hourly by boat or cars. Will be sold at a low valuation, on accommodating terms, or will be exchanged for desirable property in New-York City or Brooklyn. Apply to J. P. HOGARTH, No. 64 Front-st., New-York.

TO LET—A DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY RESIdence on Staten Island, 4¼ miles from Vanderbilt Landing, commanding a fine view of the Lower Bay, Sandy Hook, &c., &c. The house is in perfect order, containing fifteen rooms, with beautiful shade-trees, fruits of all kinds, carriage-house, stable, &c., and six acres of ground attached. These premises are finely situated, and are in perfect order; they will be rented to a good tenant at the very low price of $400. For further particulars, apply to WM. H. VANDERBILT, near the premises, or to WM. A. KISSAM, Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York.

FOR RENT—POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY—A beautiful country residence on the banks of the Hudson, between Kingston and Saugerties, with a view of Catskill Mountains in the rear; the house is beautifully furnished; the stables are commodious; the vegetable garden is in fine order and everything about the place is desirable. Location desirable, for health and beauty the situation is unsurpassed. Terms—$125 per month, with the privilege of purchasing. The tenant can be supplied with milk, butter and poultry by the farmer on the place. Apply at No. 27 Amity-st., between 8 and 9 o'clock.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN JERSEY CITY—Four full sized lots of land on the northeast corner of Washington and Wayne sts.; within four or five minutes' walk of the depot and ferry; and in the heart of the manufacturing district. Gas and water convenient. Apply to THOMAS W. JAMES, attorney at Law, No. 6 Commercial Buildings, Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

FOR SALE—AT STAMFORD, CONN., THE TWO-story and attic brick house, built in the most substantial manner with all the modern improvements, with conservatory attached, carriage-house, and with about 6 acres of land tastefully laid out, about three-quarters of a mile from the Railroad Depot. Apply to B. T. SEALEY, No. 34 Liberty-st., or PHELPS & PALMER, No. 34 Pine st.

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR TO LET AT Staten Island, three minutes' walk from Stapleton ferry, in Woolf st., near Tompkins Lyceum. An abundance of fruit on the place. Fourt en rooms in perfect order. Rent moderate. Inquire at the office of HAYT & TOMKINS No. 65 Wall st., or of J. F. LAORGE, cash and Blind maker, near the premises, or of the collector at the ferry.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—ONE OR THREE years—a choice country seat at Scarborough, between Sing Sing and Tarrytown, five minutes from depot, in complete order, fruit abundant, large house, water hot and cold throughout; 10 acres; bordering on the Hudson River, adjoining the Rev. Dr. Creighton. Also, horses, carriages, cows, &c., &c. Inquire of GEO. McCORD, on the premises.

A FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—Within eight miles of the City, and quarter of a mile of the well-known Bath Hotel. L. I. The house is fronting the Bay, has good stables and barns attached; excellent facilities for fishing, bathing, &c. The stages pass close to the house. For particulars, inquire at No. 148 Macdougal-st.

TO LET—NEAR COZZENS' HOTEL, WEST Point, a cottage, with seven rooms, furnished, very pleasantly located, with vegetable, fruit and flower garden attached. Rent for the season, $150. Possession given immediately. For further particulars inquire of Mr. CORNELIUS DU BOIS, No. 37 Water-st., New-York; or B. F. RILEY, on the premises.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE RESIDENCE AT RHINEbeck village, in Dutchess County; house is nearly new, in perfect order and contains twelve rooms; garden is spacious, and well stocked with fruit and shrubbery. Possession immediately. Apply to F. T. GARRETTSON, 74 Wall-st., N. Y., or R. J. GARRETTSON, Rhinebeck

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FINE RESIdence in one of the most accessible and healthy villages about New-York, with an acre and a quarter of land, highly improved. Will be sold low, or exchanged on favorable terms, by CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

TO LET—IN GREENWICH CONN., ON THE NEW-Haven Railroad, 30 miles from the City, a fine country residence, furnished or unfurnished with one acre of ground, carriage house, &c., only six minutes' walk from the depot: will be let low to a good tenant. Apply to W. M. TIERS, No. 43 Maiden-lane.

TO LET—AT FLUSHING, L. I.—A NEAT COTtage, nearly new, with large garden; six minutes' walk from railroad depot; communication with the City almost hourly; time, one hour from the City Hall; situation pleasant and healthy; rent low. Apply to D. S. WILLIAMS, No. 107 Chambers-st.

NYACK, ROCKLAND COUNTY, N. Y.—FOR SALE—10 acres of land, stocked with grape vines, berries, &c.; buildings new; 11 rooms in house, view of Hudson, 1 mile distant; 25 miles from City. Apply on premises, of JOHN D. WALDRON.

FOR SALE—AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, A neat cottage, barn, and half an acre of ground well stocked with choice fruit; five minutes' walk from landing, and commanding a fine river view

S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR COUNTRY HOUSES.—ARCHITECTURAL designs complete, $5 each, by JOHN GAYNOR, Architect of numerous commodious and picturesque buildings during 12 years in and about New-York. Office No. 182 Broadway, corner of John-st.

FIREWORKS.

FIREWORKS—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of plain and Colored FIREWORKS, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 221 Washington-st.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST-PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine.

R. FOULDS, Jr., No. 37 John-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE BEAUTIFUL RESIdence known as "Oaklands," two miles from New Hamburgh on the Hudson, will be open for reception of boarders on the 10th of June. The house is uncommonly well ventilated, has suites of airy rooms, especially convenient for families, has wide piazzas around each story, is situated on a large farm from which the table will be supplied with choice fruits and vegetables, and is an uncommonly nice which commands a view of the most picturesque scenery. Delightful drives in the vicinity. Address C. P. G., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

SUMMER BOARDING AND RIDING SCHOOL.—Twelve young ladies, or a family of 6 persons, wishing a delightful home in the country for July and August, generous living, and instruction in equestrian exercise, will find it at Fishkill Female Seminary, removed to Hughsonville, near Hudson River and New Hamburgh station. Address F. C. CRANE, Hughsonville, N. Y.; or E. B. SAMPSON, at the Bank Bank, who will be pleased to furnish further particulars.

COUNTRY BOARD.

The Valley House, Staatsburgh, will be opened for Summer boarders June 1. Three hours from the City, per Hudson River Railroad; within two minutes of the Depôt, where trains stop eight times a day. House new; location and rooms unexceptionable; drives and scenery unsurpassed; accommodations for horses and carriages on place. For particulars, address D. H. MULFORD, Staatsburg, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

WANTED—AT KINGSTON, N. Y., 90 MILES from the City, four or five adult boarders, for the whole or part of the Summer, by a private family; terms reasonable; persons after dirty evening's local train preferred. House pleasantly situated in the village; accessible by Hudson River Railroad, and steam boat *Thomas Powell*. Call for, or address, X., Box 161 *Times* office.

SUMMER BOARDING AT SARATOGA.—A few families desiring private board may find superior accommodations, with spacious, cool and quiet rooms, an ale and shaded play grounds, at reasonable rates, within two minutes' walk of Congress Spring; by applying immediately to Temple Grove House, Saratoga Springs, New-York.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS.—THE SPRING HOtel at Richfield Springs, will be open for the reception of boarders on the 1st day of June; additional accommodations have been added to it. Two sulphur Water Bathing Houses one for ladies and the other for gentlemen, belong to the house. JOSHUA WHITNEY.

BOARDING—GOOD AND PLEASANT BOARDING in Groton Falls, within four minutes' walk of the New-York and Harlem Railroad depôt. The morning and evening trains make it desirable for gentlemen doing business in New York. Inquire of the Messrs. PATTERSON, Croton Falls.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—FAMILIES wishing the comforts of a farm mansion can find desirable accommodations immediately, in the large house of the subscriber, near Glen Cove, L. I. All communications addressed to CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, will have prompt attention.

COUNTRY BOARD ON STATEN ISLAND AT NEW-BRIGHTON—Delightfully situated over the water, on York-av., and only three minutes' walk from the ferry landing. Two families and a few single gentlemen can be accommodated on reasonable terms. Apply on the premises. T. DUNN.

COUNTRY BOARD—CAN BE OBTAINED FOR the Summer, with a desirable family in the beautiful village of Framingham, Mass., 22 miles from Boston, on the Worcester Railroad. For further information, apply to H. K. CORNING, No. 53 10th-st., New-York.

THE FOREST HOUSE, SUDD'S LAKE, Schooley's Mountain, N. J., will be opened for the reception of guests on the 1st June. *Via* Morris and Essex Railroad, to Stanhope station, two miles to the Forest House. J. M. SHARPE & CO., Proprietors.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE HUDSON RIVER, very near steamboat and railroad. Desirable accommodations for one or two small families, at moderate prices. Inquire at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

SUMMER BOARDING.—THE ASHLAND HALL Summer Boarding House, West Bloomfield, N. J., is now open for the reception of boarders. Apply to WARREN MINGUS, Proprietor, on the premises.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER, A FURNISHED house at Tarrytown. Address P., Box No. 3,901, Post-office.

BOARDING.

WEST FIFTEENTH-STREET, NO. 30.

Pleasant and commodious apartments for a few single gentlemen or a family can be had at this delightful location, with partial or full board.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE can have a desirable room and board in a private family, residing in one of the most pleasant and healthy portions of Newark, N. J. Location convenient to the depôts, and on an omnibus route. Address E. R., Box No. 2,447 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING.—ALL THE COMFORTS OF A HOME, and reliable, can be had in a first-rate location, in a strictly private family, for a gentleman and wife, with room and bedroom on second floor, and a large room for two gentlemen on third floor, who will appreciate such a rare place. Address V., Box No. 2,083 Post-office.

BOARDING.—A VERY FEW BOARDERS CAN be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board at Dr. PEARSON'S, No. 42 Morton-st., (English basement house,) between Hudson and Bleecker. The location is quiet, and yet convenient to cars. Terms moderate.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT ROOM, OR SUITE OF rooms, if desired, nicely furnished, will be let to one or two gentlemen, with or without board. Residence one block east of Broadway, near the Lafarge House. Address P. W. T., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

BOARDING—TO LET WITH BOARD IN A FIRST-class private house. No. 230 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., a large front room on second floor, and a small front room for single gentleman. Dinner at 6.

BOARDING.—SEVERAL SINGLE GENTLEMEN can be furnished with pleasant rooms and board in a genteel private family, a few feet from the cars. Apply at No. 2 Greene-av., Brooklyn. References exchanged.

BOARDING—TRANSIENT OR PERMANENT, AT No. 37 16th-st., two doors east of Union-square. A pleasant suite of rooms on the second floor and one single room to rent. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom on the second floor may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th st., near Union-square; also a single room. Southern families would find this a desirable location.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS TO let, with board, at No. 46 East 24th-st., near Madison-square; house first class, and replete with all the modern improvements. Reference required.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen. Also day boarders. E BOUTON.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO SUITES OF ROOMS to let, with board, at No. 81 East 23d st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Dinner at six.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—BOARD FOR A gentleman and wife and a few single gentlemen, with delightful rooms, in house No. 26 Willow-st., (near Fulton Ferry,) Brooklyn Heights. Terms moderate. Apply on the premises.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, in a strictly private family, where no other boarders are taken, and where the comforts of home may be realized; location up town, between Lexington and 7th avs. Address, with particulars, WILLETTS, Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A CONVENIENT LOCAtion, either Brooklyn or New-York, for a young man. Single room preferred. Address J. W. H., Madison-square Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—ONE OR TWO CHILDREN to board in an American family where they will be well cared for and have a good home. Call at No. 254 East 10th-st., for one week.

NO. 30 LAIGHT-ST., OPPOSITE ST. JOHN'S PARK.—A furnished front and back parlor on the first and second floors to let, with whole or partial board, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, or a party of single gentlemen. This is a most desirable situation for Summer, having the privilege of the beautiful Park.

NO. 19 UNION-SQUARE, OVER SNECK-ER'S saloon, two rooms to let to single gentlemen, with breakfast and tea. Persons wishing to engage a good room for next Winter would do well to call. Breakfast from 7 until 9; dinner at 6.

ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD—For two gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife, at No. 93 Stuyvesant st., first new house east of 3d av., at the junction of 9th-st., near Broadway, with all improvements. Family very small and strictly private. Inquire as above.

TO LET WITH BOARD.—A STRICTLY PRIvate family, in West 21st-st., convenient to Broadway, will let, with board, the entire second floor. Could also spare a room on floor above. House modern and rooms large, and have gas, hot and cold water; will be let together or separately. Address W. L., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

TO LET—A FURNISHED ROOM OR ROOM AND bedroom in a private family, to one or two single gentlemen, with partial board if required. Inquire at No. 25 Lamartine place, West 29th st.

ROOMS TO LET TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, OR gentlemen and their wives, at No. 36 10th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE FARMS and building sites on the west shore of the Hudson, in Bergen County, N. J., and Rockland County, N. Y., contiguous to the line of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, which has recently been completed and opened to the public, and extends from Jersey City to Piermont. Parties wishing to secure desirable locations in the country contiguous to New York, with convenient facilities of communication with the City, will find it for their interest to call on the undersigned, at his office, where maps of the country can be seen and more particular information obtained. S. SEYMOUR,

No. 271 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.

FARMS FOR SALE—IN ULSTER AND SULlivan Counties, N. Y. One of 216 acres, 140 improved, building new, well watered and fenced, plenty of fruit trees, &c.; one of 48 acres, mostly improved, building new; one of 112 acres, 60 improved, with good and new buildings, good water privileges, two good saw mills, &c.; also one of 52 acres, all improved. All of the above lands are of excellent quality, and favorably located for a home market for produce, at the highest rates; in vicinity of good roads, churches, schools, &c. Price from $20 to $35 per acre; title good; terms easy. For particulars, address M. T. MORSS, Woodbourne, Sullivan Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A SMALL FARM IN THE STATE of New-Jersey, Somerset County, near the village of Raritan; a very desirable residence for a person doing business in New-York City. Only 2¾ hours' ride by Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Most of the buildings new. Inquire on the premises, or of WM. M. SUMMERS, No. 8 Avenue D.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A farm of 137 acres in Dutchess County, five miles from Dover Plains' depôt. Plenty of choice fruit; good buildings, fences, soil, &c. Apply to OGDEN SEELYE, No. 276 4th-av., or ELIAS HAIGHT, on the premises. Address Washington Post-office, Dutchess County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID YOUNG NEWFOUNDland dog; large size; 11 months old—a splendid animal. Can be seen at lumber yard, No. 172 Monroe-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

GEORGE B. JACKSON & CO.,

EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,

Nos. 189 and 201 Centre-st.,

Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and

Nos. 117, 119, and 121 Elm-st.,

New-York,

Manufacturers of iron railing of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, tanks, stores, offices &c.

Bank-doors, safes, and window shutters.

Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.

Balcony, piazza and fenders.

Corrugated iron roofs.

Wrought iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.

Specimens of our work can be seen in the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson & Hunt's store, Park place; Thomas Hunt's store, College place.

United States Custom houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland; and United States Assay Office, New-York.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.

A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED

TO THE PUBLIC

By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons only, are licensed under my patents in this City:

George B. Jackson & Co.

J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.

S. B. & thause & Co.

Ingalls & Case.

Theodore Hyatt.

The law is that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—as I shall certainly do.

THADDEUS HYATT.

NEW-YORK, January, 1859.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS AND OTHERS ABOUT ERECTING OR ALTERING BUILDINGS—Iron building fronts, with and without rolling shutters, interior columns; wrought and cast iron girders and beams; illuminating tile and vault covers; iron shutters and doors; court-yard and office railing; iron door and window lintels and sills, about one-third the price of brown stone.

JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,

Architectural Iron Works,

Nos. 55 to 67 Cedar-st., New-York.

East Broadway stages pass in rear of office; South st. stages pass in front of the office. Manufacturers of the iron work of *Daily Times* Building and balance of the block: Union Bank, Nos. 498 and 500 Broadway, &c. &c. Particular attention paid to vault extensions and other alterations. References—*Daily Times* vault, *Express* vault, 21st-st. and Broadway vault, &c.

N. B.—Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE. SAMPSONS & BALDWIN, 121.

NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST.,

Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of Swedes and Hammered Iron.

Refined and English Iron.

Band, Scroll and Hoop Iron.

Oval, Half-oval and Half round Iron.

Angle and T Iron; Wrought Iron Beams.

Horse-shoe Iron, Peru, Stubs and B B H.

Horse-nails Rods, T V F and other good brands.

Plow, Spring, Tire, Cast and German Steel.

PATENT METALLIC

FIRE-PROOF WINDOW BLINDS.

Builders and parties about to build are invited to call and examine the above at the office of the Manufacturer's Agents, No. 35 Cedar st., where orders will be received for same. This article is designed to supersede the wood blind for dwellings, stores, &c., either for outside or inside use. While preserving the qualities of the rolling slat Venetian blind, they are far more durable, less likely to need repair, cost about the same, and are FIRE-PROOF.

Their admitted superiority over any other Blind in use must commend them to universal favor.

LOOK HERE.

LEWIS HARDWARE STORE, No. 169 Canal-st., second block from Bowery, towards Broadway. A fine assortment of the best Carpenters' Tools, Cut Nails, House-keepers' Hardware, &c., now opening. Call and examine.

THE LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH the new Patent Ice Breakers: Griffin's patent and Rowe's patent. Buy one, take it home, and try the experiment. For sale by all hardware dealers; manufactured by F. STEVENS, No. 249 Pearl-st., up stairs.

RUSSIA SHEET IRON—500 PACKS, ASSORted numbers, for sale, in lots to suit purchasers, at very low prices. ALEX. THOMSON & CO., 215 Water-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.

JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

OAMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES —For sale by

JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE Application of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, relative to the acquisition of lands for a public park or place, between One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Eighth avenues, in the City of New-York. The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, pursuant to the statute entitled, "An Act to alter the Map of the City of New-York, by laying out thereon a public place, and to authorize the taking of the same," passed April 2, 1859—three-fifths being present—hereby give notice to the owners, lessees, parties, and persons respectively entitled to the interests in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises hereinafter mentioned and described, that they will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the 6th day of July, 1859, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners of Appraisal in the above entitled matter, to estimate, in favor of the several owners, lessees, parties, and persons aforesaid, a just and equitable compensation for taking all those lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, as lie between the southerly side and line of One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Eighth avenues, in said City, and which the said Board of Commissioners of the Central Park deem advisable to be acquired for the purpose of extending said Central Park in the City of New-York, which said lands and premises are laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act entitled, "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1857. Dated May 12, 1859.

RICHARD BUSTEED, Counsel to the Corporation,

And to said Board of Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF MONROE, NEW-YORK.—CHARLES RUBENS against JACOB PICARD, Henry W. Vail, Constant Pequignot, Auguste Pequignot, William M. Bliss, Charles S. Douglass, William A. Wheelock, Austin H. Kelly, David M. Dorsival, T. Esmonde Harper, Elise Magnin, Jaques Guedin, Edward L. Theriat, Paul A. Brez, James A. Husband, Stephen M. Shurtleff, and Lewis Fechenbach (assignee of Jacob Picard). To the above named Defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of Charles Rubens, Plaintiff, which has been this day filed in the office of the Clerk of said County, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers, at the City of Rochester, Monroe County, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, or the Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated, Rochester, Aug. 18, 1858.

DANFORTH & TERRY, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

my6-law6wF Rochester, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT—CITY, COUNTY AND STATE OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN M. SCOTT, Plaintiff, against WASHINGTON L. GILROY and MARY, his wife, Defendants. To the Defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the City Hall in said City, on the 9th day of May instant, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 38 Wall-st., in the City, County and State aforesaid within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated May 10, 1859.

WILLIAM H. SCOTT, Plaintiff's Attorney,

my12-law6wF* No. 38 Wall st., New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,
	ALSO ON	
ATHENS,	CONSTANTINOPLE	ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO,	&c., &c.	JERUSALEM,

BILLS ON PARIS, and sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY ET AL.—IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA. IN AND FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT. January Term, 1859, No. 10. In Equity.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, made in the above case on the 23d day of April, 1859, will be exposed at public sale, by public vendue or outcry, upon Tuesday, the fifth day of July, A. D. 1859, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by Moses Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers, the following-described railroad and property, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, to wit:

The NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD, from its terminus in Newcastle, in the County of Lawrence, Pennsylvania, to its south-eastern terminus, at or near Blairsville, Indiana County, Pennsylvania, and all the corporate rights, franchises, and privileges thereto belonging, together with the lands, depôts, depôt grounds, and real estate belonging to said railroad and said NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

ANDREW M. EASTWICK,
EDWARD C. KNIGHT,
PETER A. KEYSER, } Trustees.

N. B.—It appears, from the report of the Master, that the route of said railroad extends a distance of 86 miles, or thereabouts, that 39 consecutive miles of said road have been graded, and the bridge masonry thereon completed, and the superstructure of the bridges is part but not wholly made. That that portion of said road is, for the most part ballasted but the tunnels upon that part of said road have not been arched, and that two miles, or thereabouts, of the track have been laid. Of the remaining portion of the road, three miles only have been graded; that since the work aforementioned has been done, many of the tunnels constructed have fallen in; that the cuts in several places have been filled by slides of earth and grave., and the ballast in several places destroyed.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said Lands, Railroads, Franchises and Premises above mentioned, will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale, in accordance with the decree of the Court. In case any one of the holders of the Bonds or Coupons due and payable upon the said Bonds of the said "THE NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY," and secured by the Mortgage executed by the said Andrew M. Eastwick, Edward C. Knight, and Peter A. Keyser, Trustees, shall become purchasers by themselves or with others of the said premises at the said sale, then the said holders of the said Bonds or Coupons, shall be and they are hereby authorized to make payment of the price or purchase money bid by them at the said sale either in whole or in part, excepting the sum of $1,000 hereinafter mentioned, by transferring and delivering to the said Andrew M. Eastwick, Edward C. Knight, and Peter A. Keyser, Trustees aforesaid, the Bonds or Coupons of the same of the purchaser may then hold, or by receipting upon the same for the amount that may be so bid by him or them in whole or in part of the said purchase money, the said Bonds and Coupons to be estimated at such rate per cent of the par value thereof as the holders of the said Bonds or Coupons so purchasing, may be respectively entitled to receive out of the whole price for which the premises shall be sold as aforesaid, after payment of expenses and commissions for which share or dividend the said delivery and transfer of a receipt upon the said Bonds and Coupons, shall be deemed and taken to be a discharge and acquittance to said Trustees; and the balance of the said purchase money not paid in Bonds or Coupons as aforesaid shall be paid by the said party so purchasing, in cash, within twenty days after the day of sale to the said Trustees, and if the said premises shall be purchased at the said sale by parties other than the holders or owners of the said Bonds or Coupons, as before mentioned, then the whole of the said purchase money shall be paid in cash at the time of the said sale, or within twenty days thereafter, to the said Andrew M. Eastwick, Edward C. Knight and Peter A. Keyser, Trustees aforesaid, and upon such sale being made and effected as before mentioned, and upon the terms thereof being fully complied with the said Andrew M. Eastwick, Edward C. Knight and Peter A. Keyser, Trustees aforesaid, shall execute to the highest bidder, being the purchaser thereof, or in case of default within twenty days thereafter, to the next highest bidder for the same, a proper deed or deeds for the granting and conveying unto him or them all the aforesaid lands, railroads, franchises, improvements and premises to be delivered to him or them upon the acknowledgement thereof in this said Court, to have, hold, receive, and enjoy the same according to law and the acts of assembly of this Commonwealth relating to the same for such estate and estates as the said "Northwestern Railroad Company" has therein, and that said bidders at said sale shall pay down at the time of signing the conditions of sale, the sum of ($1,000) one thousand dollars. For further particulars, apply to T. HENNESSY, Solicitor for Complainants, No. 420 Spruce-st., Philadelphia.

CIRCULAR.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (Eastern Division.)
NEW-YORK, May 19, 1859.

SIR: The Trustees named in the agreement of Dec 15, 1858, to which your signature is annexed, in pursuance of authority given in the sixth article, hereby require the surrender and delivery to them, previous to the 1st day of July next, of the Shares of Stock, of the Bonds, Coupons and Claims agreed to be placed in the Trust, in conformity with the stipulations in said agreement.

The Trustees will be prepared to receive the Stock, Bonds, Coupons and evidences of claims to be surrendered, on and after the 1st day of June next, at their office, No. 86 Wall-st., New-York, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., and to advance to the parties entitled thereto, the cash to be paid for one half of the three Coupons, on the First Second and Construction Bonds; to deliver to the Second Bondholders Construction Bonds for such Second Mortgage Bonds as are to be exchanged; and to give Trust Certificates to all parties for such amounts as they shall severally be entitled to under the agreement.

For the convenience of Stockholders their Certificates of Stock may be surrendered to the Secretary of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, at Cincinnati, transferred by the power of attorney attached thereto, to the Trustees: and on receiving advice thereof, Trust Certificates, for ten per cent of the amount, will be at once transmitted to the said Secretary for delivery to the respective parties. Stockholders who may become entitled to an additional Certificate of ten per cent, on conditions named in the seventh article will be furnished with such Certificates immediately on the performance of such conditions.

EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—New York, May 28, 1859. This Company is now prepared to receive payment in full upon its Capital Stock, as set forth in the circular addressed to the Shareholders, on the 8th of March last.

The Freeland Bonds and all other obligations of the Company, except the Construction Bonds, due in 1875, will be received at par and accrued interest in payment of the balance of $40 per share now unpaid.

Certificates of full paid shares will be issued, upon which the Company will pay an interest dividend of Two Dollars per share semi-annually, upon the conditions recited in the Circular. By order of the Board,

J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY, Brooklyn, L. I., May 9, 1859. The annual election for seven directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the office of this Company, (4th st., corner of South 3d-st.,) on MONDAY, June 6.

The Polls will be opened at 5 o'clock, P. M., and closed at 6 o'clock P. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 28th inst. until after the election. By order,

C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF COLUMBUS, Ohio, issued to the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company, and bearing date June 1st, 1849, falling due on the 1st day of June, 1859, payable at the City Treasury in the City of Columbus, Ohio, will be paid at the Park Bank, in the City of New York, on and after that date, less Three quarters per cent. for Exchange, or at the City Treasury, in Columbus, Ohio, at the option of the holder. CHAS. A. MACY, Cashier.

PARK BANK, New-York, May 23, 1859.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. No. 29 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, May 24 1859.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 7th day of June next.

The Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer Books will be closed from the 27th inst. until after the election.

RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
NEW-YORK, May 21, 1859.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SIX DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking-room on MONDAY, the 6th day of June, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY, Office in 39th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for Inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, June 13, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed until after the election.

JACOB CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.

BROADWAY BANK, May 26, 1859.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking house, on MONDAY, the 6th day of June next, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF Howard Insurance Company have declared a Dividend of Fifteen per Cent upon the capital stock, payable on and after Monday June 6, 1859.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, May 27, 1859.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house on the 6th day of June, between the hours of 10 and 11 A. M.

A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S BANK, New-York, May 28, 1859.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, June 14 next, between the hours of 11 M. and 1 P. M.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

STATE BONDS FOR SALE.—THE BONDS OF the State of Minnesota, bearing 7 per cent interest, payable as a basis for banking in that and other West-ern States, are offered for sale. Apply to J. G. CAMP, No. 23 Broadway.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO. HAVE REMOVED to No. 50 Wall st. Bills on London, Liverpool, California, and the South and West, for sale.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland for sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

$500 BONUS AND INTEREST GIVEN for a loan of $1,500 for 18 months on property in the choice City ground worth $18,000.) Address S. S. Box No. 121 Times Office.

$24,000 TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY. Apply to
CALDWELL & JANES,
No. 96 Broadway.

$20,000. MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND and mortgage, in sums to suit applicants. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av.

FINANCIAL.

$500 REWARD.—THE ASSOCIATION OF Bank for the Suppression of Counterfeiting will pay to the person who shall furnish information which shall lead to the conviction and sentence of the parties herein mentioned, the following sums, to wit: A reward of five hundred dollars for each person convicted and sentenced for engraving a plate or plates for counterfeit bank bills of the denomination of one hundred dollars on the Brighton Market Bank of Brighton, Massachusetts. Also a reward of fifty dollars for each person convicted and sentenced for uttering or passing counterfeit bank bills of the denomination of one hundred dollars, of the Brighton Market Bank, of Brighton, Massachusetts; said sums to be paid upon the presentation of the certificates of the Judge or the prosecuting officer of the Court where such conviction shall be obtained. Per order of Executive Committee.

BOSTON, June 1, 1859. CHAS. B. HALL, Sec'y.

E. P. WHITTEMORE,
STOCK, NOTE AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE BROKER,
NO. 51 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

REFERENCES:

Metropolitan Bank,	Benjamin Loder, Esq.,
Park Bank,	Wilson G. Hunt, Esq.,
Cashier Market Bank,	Edward Corning, Esq.,
James R. Parsons, Esq.,	Amos R. Eno, Esq.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.,
No. 50 Wall st.,
Purchase or collect California State and City of San Francisco Coupons for July, at current rates.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-ST.,
buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

A. BELMONT, NO. 76 BEAVER STREET,
Buys and collects the Coupons of the State of California on the most favorable terms.

LOAN FOR $350,000, BY THE COMPTROLLER of the State of New-York, to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt. The Comptroller, by virtue of the act, chapter 216 Laws of 1848, hereby gives notice that sealed proposals will be received at his office until the 23d day of June next, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, for a loan of $350,000 for which transferable certificates of Stock bearing interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of July, 1875, it is to be understood that the Comptroller will be at liberty to take less sum, if the offers are not such as in his opinion will advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed, and indorsed "Loan by the Comptroller, to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, Albany. The money will be required to be paid on the 30th day of June next, by depositing the same to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York, in the Manhattan Company, New-York. The certificates of Stock issued to the New York and Erie Railroad Company, amounting to $100,000, reimbursable on 1st day of October, 1859, will be received in payment on bids for the above loan, interest on the loan will commence on the 1st day of July next, and the holders of the stock will receive the interest on the same, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company in New-York.—Dated Comptroller's Office, Albany, May 23, 1859. S. E. CHURCH, Comptroller.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR NINE DIRECTORS of the Pennsylvania Coal Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the village of Hawley, Wayne County, Penn., on TUESDAY, the 7th day of June inst., from 8 to 9 o'clock A. M. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 1st to the 11th June, both inclusive. E. H. MEAD, Secretary.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO. BANKERS, NO. 40 WALL-ST., MANHATTAN BANK, NEW-YORK. COLLECT NOTES and DRAFTS throughout the UNITED STATES, CALIFORNIA, CUBA and BRITISH PROVINCES buy and sell BUSINESS PAPER, and all sound Securities, making ADVANCES when desired, and transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Orders from correspondents for purchase or sale of securities executed promptly.

ILLINOIS INTEREST.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the interest accruing on the debt of the State of Illinois on the first Monday of July next, will be paid by me at the office of Lowe, Hamlen & Co., No. 85 Wall-street, on and after the 5th day of July. All interest not collected before Aug. 5 will be paid at my office in Springfield, Illinois.

JAMES MILLER,
JUNE 3, 1859. Treasurer of Illinois.

INSURANCE.

MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO. 24 BROADWAY.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT of the Affairs of the MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK for the quarter ending April 30, 1859:

Assets Jan. 31, 1859, per Report		$5,148,983 42
Less paid for taxes for 1851 and 1852		87,491 07
Total		$5,151,504 99
RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.		
For Premiums	$263,734 56	
For Interest	3,781 35	267,506 91
Total		$5,419,007 86
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Paid for claims by death and additions	$111,015 00	
Paid for Surrendered Policies	13 792 34	
Paid for Annuities	3,196 94	
Paid for Commissions	11,099 59	
Paid for Taxes, Medical Examinations, Advertising Postage, Law Expenses, Salaries, Printing and Stationery, Rent, Fuel, &c.	$18,336 90	155,415 77
Cash Assets May 1, 1859		$5,263,591 86
Which are invested as follows:		
Cash on hand and in Bank	$185,149 68	
Amount invested in Bonds and Mortgages	5,063,315 50	
Amount due from Agents	16 126 71	5,263,591 89
Amount as above	$5,263,591 89	
Add interest accrued and not due	140 000 00	
Deferred premiums, (estimate)	125,000 00	
Due from agents for premiums (in course of transmission)	20,000 00	
Total	$5,548,591 89	
Claims unpaid, $51,000.		
Number of Policies in force Jan. 31, 1859		10,993
Issued during the quarter		488
Total		11,481
Deduct for forfeited, surrendered, canceled, expired and dead		171
Policies in force May 1, 1859		11,309
Of which 10 527 are for the whole life.		
Of which 269 are Endowment Policies.		
Of which 473 Term Policies.		
Net increase for the quarter in Policies		267
Viz: in Life Policies	277	
Endowment Policies	21	
	298	
Decrease in Term Policies	31	
		267

Average amount of Insurance for each policy of increase $3,153 33

I have carefully examined the above statement and believe the same to be correct.

SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON,	LUCIUS ROBINSON,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	W. SMITH BROWN,
WM. WOODS PARK,	RICHARD PATRICK,
JOSEPH B. FLINT,	WM. H. POPHAM,
ROBERT H. McCURDY,	LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
ISAAC GREEN PEARSON	EZRA WHEELER,
JOHN H. SWIFT,	CEPHAS H. NORTON,
WM. J. BUNKER,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
WM. BATTS,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
JOHN P. DELVERTON,	ALLARD FILLMORE,
JOHN WALSWORTH,	DAVID HOADLEY,
ALFRED EDWARDS,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	WM. V. BRADY,
JOHN M. STUART,	W. E. DODGE,
GEORGE R. CLARK,	GEORGE S. COE,
SAMUEL E. SPROULS,	WM. K. STRONG,
SAMUEL M. CORNELL,	ALEX. W. BRADFORD,
FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.	

ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
MISTORN POST, M. D., Medical Examiner.

THE WASHINGTON MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—NOTICE.—The books for subscription to the capital stock of the above Company will be opened on the 2d June, prox., at the Bank of America, and will remain open until the amount required is subscribed.

JAMES PUNNETT,
FREDERICK G. FOSTER,
THOMAS H. FAILE,
GEORGE GRISWOLD, Jr., } Commissioners.
CLEAYTON NEWBOLD.

This Company will be ready to commence business and issue Policies in the early part of next month, (June) applications having already been made for a considerable amount of Life Assurance. It offers the combined advantages of the Mutual Principle with a Guarantee Capital.

TRUSTEES

Robert B. Minturn,	James Punnett,
George Griswold Jr.,	Levi P. Morton,
Roland G. Mitchell,	Effingham Townsend,
Frederic G. Foster,	Clayton Newbold,
William H. Newman,	William F. Mott, Jr.,
Frederick Tracy,	Abiel A. Low,
William H. Arpinwall,	Marshall Lefferts,
Henry W. Peck,	Gustave Schwab,
Benjamin C. Morris,	Wellington Clapp,
George N. Lawrence,	Merritt Trimble,
Thomas H. Faile,	Leopold Bierwirth,
Lewis F. Battelle,	George A. Robbins.

INSURANCE COMPANY CHARTER FOR SALE.—Granted by the Legislature of Pennsylvania; authorized capital $100,000. Ready to issue policies of fire, marine and inland risks. Will be sold cheap if applied for soon. For further information address INSURANCE, care of J. M. Pettingill & Co., Advertising Agents, No. 119 Nassau-st., New York.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

$50,000 CASH CAPITAL.
IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.
THOMAS R. AGNEW sells
TEAS, WINES, BRANDIES, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS
cheaper than any other man in New-York. Call and see for yourselves. Goods delivered free.
THOMAS R. AGNEW,
Importer of Wines and Brandies, Grocer,
Flour and Tea Dealer, wholesale and retail,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., and No. 89 Murray-st.

HOUSEKEEPERS WILL FIND LUBIN'S extracts for flavoring the cheapest and best mode of imparting the natural flavor of fruits to all kinds of pastry, cakes, puddings, jellies, ice creams, &c. Sold by grocers and druggists. HALL, RUCKELL & CO., Proprietors, No. 218 Greenwich-st.

FISH GUANO—FROM THE SOUTHOLD WORKS in quantities to suit purchasers. Price $35 per ton of 2,000 pounds. For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

SHIPPING.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK,
H. J. VON SANTEN Commander,
will sail positively carrying the U. S. Mail, on
SATURDAY, June 11, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGES & BUCHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

H. B. LANSING & CO.,
No. 73 Broadway, New-York,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION HOUSE,
Will attend to the shipping of light and heavy freight to all parts of Europe at the lowest rates that can be obtained by steam or sail. Samples and packages of all kinds forwarded by every steamer leaving for Europe, and prompt delivery guaranteed.
Goods shipped to the care of our house in Liverpool or Havre will receive prompt attention.
LANSING, STARR & CO., No. 9 Chapel-st., Liverpool.
LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., No. 2 Rue Corneille, Havre.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE LIVERPOOL PACKETS.—The subscribers continue to grant Certificates of Passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets comprising in part the following ships, viz:

WM. TAPSCOTT,	EMERALD ISLE,
ALBION,	DREADNOUGHT,
MIDDLESEX,	VICTORY,
REPT. ADAMS,	CONSTELLATION,
JOHN J. BOYD,	WEST POINT,
PHOENIX,	SWITZERLAND,
UNDERWRITER,	SHAMROCK,
CAMBRIA,	

making, with others, a ship every five days.
The subscribers are also agents for
THE X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS AND GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS,
for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.
T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Circulars, with full particulars, may be had on application (if by letter inclose postage stamp) to
Send or call for circular. TAPSCOTT & CO.,
No. 86 South-st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WORTON, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, June 25, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
The ship has five water tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to use, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
Price of Passage in second cabin $75 and $50.
For Freight or Passage apply to
G. DE ROSA, Agent, No. 7 Broad way.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail July 23.

ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
RATES REDUCED TO 27½ CENTS PER CUBIC FOOT.
The superior medium Clipper ship
ARKY,
WILSON, Master,
Is now loading at Pier No. 8 East River, and having a large portion of her cargo on board, will have prompt dispatch. The ARKY was built in 1856 is owned by Messrs. Wakeman, Dimon & Co., of this City, is a very fast sailer having made 200 miles a day for fifteen successive days on her last voyage; is thoroughly ventilated, and insures at the lowest rates.
For balance of freight, apply to
ROSS FALCONER & CO.,
No. 48 Pine-st., corner William.
Agent at San Francisco, Messrs. ROSS, DEMPSTER & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head; green on starb'd and bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 8.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 22.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 6.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Jewelry, Specie, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE GLASGOW AND NEW-YORK STEAM SHIP COMPANY intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from NEW-YORK direct to GLASGOW, as follows:

GLASGOW, Thomson, Wednesday, July 6, at 12 noon
EDINBURGH, Cumming, Wednesday, July 27, at 12 noon.

Rates of Passage from New-York, Philadelphia or Boston, to Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfast, Dublin or Londonderry, first class, $75. Steerage found with an abundance of cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 23 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship MONTGOMERY, F. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, June 4, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through ticket to New-Orleans, $30 75; Mobile, $28; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $22; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot and proportionate rates. Insurance one half per cent. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West st.

REDUCED RATES.—FOR NORFOLK, $6; PETERSBURGH and RICHMOND, $8. The steamship JAMESTOWN, Captain PARISH, will receive freight for the above places on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, at Pier No. 13 North River, and leave on SATURDAY, 4th inst., at 3 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh landed at City Point. Passage, state-room included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6; Petersburgh and Richmond, state-room included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

U. S. PASSPORTS (INDISPENSABLE DURING war,) issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 282 Broadway, corner of Warren st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions, &c., procured.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE.—Steamer GOVERNOR leaves Pier No. 6 North River, every
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY,
at 4 P. M.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin $7 | Deck $4
No charge for berths.
For freight or passage, apply on board, or at No. 26 Coenties-slip. L. KENNY, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 24 E. R. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon. Dinner on board. Freight taken, arriving in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New Haven, Hartford, Springfield and Boston Railroad. Office No. 106 Beekman-st. GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR YONKERS, HASTINGS, DOBBS' FERRY, TARRYTOWN, SING SING AND HAVERSTRAW.—Steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot of Jay-st. (touching at Christopher-st.) EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. No freight received after 3½ o'clock, and none taken on Saturdays.

NOTICE.—ON AND AFTER SUNDAY MAY 5, 1859, steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Christopher, every SUNDAY MORNING at 7½ o'clock for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Verplanck's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall and Newburgh. Returning will leave Newburgh at 1½ o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION.—THE FIRST GRAND EXCURsion to Biddle's Grove, Staten Island, will take place on SATURDAY, June 4. The magnificent steamer ERIE, Captain BEN RAY, will leave Chambers st. Pier at 8 o'clock; 10th st., East River, at 8½ o'clock; Peck-slip at 9 o'clock; Amos st. Pier at 9½, stopping at Chambers st. on the way down. Returning, leave the grove, by the inside route, at 2 o'clock, going outside down.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW STEAMERS W. G. PUTNAM, CERES, MAGNOLIA, and others, with barges, can be chartered by Lodges, &c. Apply to JOS. T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 68 South-st., corner of Pine.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape fresco, fruit and flowers at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1845.

PATENT
EXTENSION TABLES,
(New Improvement)
WILLIAM BREDT'S
Manufactory and Warerooms,
Nos. 148 and 150 Wooster st., New-York.
A large assortment always on hand.

EAGLE ENAMELED FURNITURE MANUFACTORY.—No. 634 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's Theatre. Elegant suites grained in rosewood, oak, walnut, maple and ornamented in gold fruit, flowers and fresco, at prices from $25 and upwards. Homes in city or country are not considered furnished without one of these exquisitely beautiful suites. Mattresses, spring beds, &c.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD No. 27 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

IRON BEDSTEADS. IRON HAT RACKS, IRON STORE STOOLS.—Stools put up in stores free of charge. Circulars sent on request. Liberal terms to the trade. JAMES SCOTT, No. 167 Centre, corner Canal st.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—SUPPOSED TO BE TAKEN BY MISTAKE, on board the steamer Jas. A. Stephens on Oyster-Coast, marked on the hanging-loop "Wm. E. Pearson." The finder will please notify the owner at No. 59 Cortlandt-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, Trains will leave 26th st. Station, New-York, as follows:

7.45 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
8.30 A. M. Mail Train for Albany.
9.30 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
11.30 A. M. for White Plains.
2.30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
4 P. M. for White Plains.
4.30 P. M. for Dover Plains.
5.00 P. M. for White Plains.
6.15 P. M. for White Plains, from White and Centre sts.
8.30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
5 A. M. from White Plains.
5.30 A. M. from Dover Plains.
6.40 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
7 A. M. from White Plains.
9.30 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
11.30 A. M. Mail Train from Albany.
1 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
3 P. M. from White Plains.
5 P. M. from Williams Bridge.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENTS FOR JUNE, 1859.
Trains will leave Hunter's Point for Flushing, stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing.

LEAVE HUNTER'S POINT DEPOT AT	LEAVE FLUSHING DEPOT AT
7. A. M.	6:30 A. M.
9:15 A. M.	7:55 A. M.
1:30 P. M.	10 A. M.
4 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
6 P. M.	4:45 P. M.
7:45 P. M.	6:40 P. M.

Connecting with steamer *Mattano*, Capt. H. N. GAGE, leaving Fulton Market pier at 9 A. M., 1, 3:45, 5:45 and 7:30 P. M., and Hunter's Point on the arrival of the trains.
Fare from New-York to Calvary Cemetery.....10
Fare from New-York to Winfield.....15
Fare from New-York to Newtown and West Flushing.20
Fare from New-York to Flushing.....25
OLIVER CHARLICK, President.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Pier mount, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Chesteer and Buffalo; at Great Bend with

HOW NEW-YORKERS LIVE.

Interesting Report on the Domiciles of the City.

MEETING OF THE SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

At 8 o'clock last evening the Sanitary Association held a regular meeting in the Cooper Institute, General MATHER in the Chair. General AGNEW having previously resigned the office, Mr. HARVEY T. CLEVELAND was elected Permanent Secretary. Mr. ELLIOTT, the Treasurer, having left town for the Summer, his resignation was accepted, and Mr. NATHANIEL HAZEN was elected Treasurer.

Doctor GRISCOM said it was among the earliest intentions of the Association to ascertain the extent and condition of the underground population of New-York. A Committee, of which Mr. ELLIOTT was Chairman, was appointed for this purpose. But the pressure of business upon that gentleman had prevented his giving that attention to it that he intended. The matter was a very important one. There were cellars in this City having neither windows nor doors, and to which the only entrance was by a hole in the earth, yet thickly populated with human beings. One miserable cellar 25 individuals occupied as a lodging-room, yet it was not large enough for a single man's decent bedroom. For the sake of reorganizing the Committee he moved that it be discharged from further consideration of the subject. At a later stage of the meeting another Committee was ordered to be constituted.

General PROSPER M. WETMORE very much regretted that one member of the Association was not present this evening, as he would much rather speak of him when present than when absent. But, present or absent, he wanted it understood that there was one place in the City where men indulged in plain, straightforward talking. The Sanitary affairs of this City were matters of gravity and sadness. But once, and that lately, he had enjoyed a hearty laugh in consideration of this subject; it was when the Press announced that Mayor TIEMANN had climbed through the second-story window into the City Inspector's office, and with his new broom was making a clean sweep of all its abominations; that His Honor, to aid him in this noble undertaking, had selected an able and competent coadjutor, to wit—Mr. RICHARD C. DOWNING. Did gentlemen know who this efficient coadjutor was? Four years ago, the office of the City Inspector was conducted by Mr. THOMAS K. DOWNING, against whom the speaker had nothing whatever to say. [Indeed, he rather spoke of him in terms of compliment.] Under Mr. DOWNING were two younger, shrewd, sagacious men, Mr. GEORGE MORTON, his Chief Clerk, and RICHARD C. DOWNING, head of the Bureau of Sanitary Inspection. By the changes of politics, Mr. MORTON afterwards became head of the Department; and Mr. R. C. DOWNING was continued as head of the Bureau, and as such was, more than any other man, responsible for all the abuses, wrongs and neglects of the Department. After four years of this man's service, the City has arrived at its present disgraceful condition, and he is the efficient, able and competent coadjutor whom the Mayor calls to his assistance to restore the City to a decent sanitary condition!—the man of all men most directly responsible for the accumulations of filth that poison the air and produce our fearful mortality. And what was the first step taken by Mr. DOWNING towards sweeping this Augean stable. He gets a carriage, calls in sundry respectable reporters, and next morning all the papers glow with the praises of Mr. DOWNING, detailing the immense tumuli of dirt that he is to remove, the number of carts he has already engaged, and the whole method by which his immense undertaking is to be effected. Did any one of the gentlemanly reporters ask Mr. DOWNING how the heaps came there? and who was in fault for them? or by what method of mismanagement he had succeeded in filling the purlieus of the City with such shameful monuments to his own abuse of power and recklessness of life? The spirit of our Charter requires that when the head of a department goes out of office, all his subordinates leave with him. By the Mayor's act ejecting MORTON, DOWNING also was dead. But after this, for the Mayor to receive a proposition from this same DOWNING, dated "at the Office of Sanitary Inspection," to cooperate with him in cleaning the City!—the science of humbug could go no further. To laud the Mayor for this, as about to give us a wholesome City, was nonsense. Did cleaning the streets remove the sources of ill-health? A far greater cause of mortality lay in the crowded tenements, with their open drains and vaults full of filth, out of which miasm steamed day and night, in the damp, mouldy cellars, into which no sunlight ever gleamed, packed full of lodgers. Would the Mayor or Mr. DOWNING take the first step toward removing these causes of sickness? He had heard Mr. DOWNING testify before the Senate's Committee that a lawyer was more needed than a physician to fill the City Inspector's office, and there were no hopes from that quarter. General W., in conclusion, offered a resolution, as the sense of this association, that the simple act of cleaning the streets does not fulfill all the municipal requirements for the Sanitary Inspection of the City.

Dr. F. TUTHILL protested that the Press had not "given an ovation" to Mr. DOWNING,—they had simply permitted the Mayor's "efficient coadjutor" to speak for himself,—believing always it was best when the donkey puts on the lion's skin that he be encouraged to roar,—then no one is frightened. He believed in the doctrine of the resolution, but thought that any honest means for removing the great accumulations of dirt from the streets should be encouraged. If they were not the principal cause, still they were a great one, of the unhealthiness of the metropolis.

Dr. JNO. H. GRISCOM said that on a late public occasion [at the dinner of the Life Assurance Convention] Mayor TIEMANN had given as his reason for opposing the Health bill that it was a *selfish* bill. If the City had been as healthy as the State, 7,000 lives would have been saved here last year. This bill attempted, in the best way that this Association could devise, to make the City as healthy as the State. Dr. GRISCOM proceeded to contrast the selfishness of that bill and of the one that the Mayor himself had drawn and sent to the Senate.

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

Mr. HALLIDAY asked that the Committee appointed to look after the treatment of the City's pauper infants be discharged. It had done its work. Ground was broken last week for the erection of an Infants' Hospital, adjoining the Children's Hospital. Carried.

Dr. GRISCOM showed by statistics how in the Dublin Hospital, for the lack of pure air only, 2,600 children had died within four years.

Mr. HALLIDAY then read from a Committee of which he was a member the following exceedingly interesting and valuable report:

DOMICILIARY ACCOMMODATIONS OF THE CITY.

Three years since the whole number of buildings of all descriptions in this City was some 53,000; this includes of course, buildings occupied exclusively as stores, and all public buildings, churches, &c. Several of the lower Wards are nearly occupied by stores. The City is divided into twenty-two Wards. In 1856 nineteen of these Wards contained a population of 538,027 inhabitants; divided into 112,833 families, averaging a little less than five souls in each family. For the accommodation of these 112,833 families residing in nineteen Wards there were 36,088 dwellings, averaging about three and one families to each dwelling. There are but 12,717 of those families occupying an entire house, 7,148 of these dwellings contain two families, 4,600 contain each three families. Thus while 24,465 of these dwellings shelter but 36,213 families, the remaining 13,623 houses have to cover 76,620 families; averaging nearly six families to each house. Showing that about three fourths of the whole population of New-York live, averaging but a fraction less than six families in a house, while only about one family in ten occupy a whole house. The following table will show how the families are apportioned to these dwellings:

	No Houses.		No. Houses.
Containing 1 family	12 717	Containing 23 families	5
Containing 2 families	7,147	Containing 26 families	9
Containing 3 families	4,600	Containing 26 families	26
Containing 4 families	3,186	Containing 27 families	1
Containing 5 families	2,055	Containing 28 families	1
Containing 6 families	1,060	Containing 20 families	1
Containing 7 families	1,487	Containing 30 families	4
Containing 8 families	1,444	Containing 32 families	2
Containing 9 families	355	Containing 34 families	1
Containing 10 families	556	Containing 35 families	2
Containing 11 families	176	Containing 36 families	3
Containing 12 families	277	Containing 37 families	1
Containing 13 families	300	Containing 38 families	1
Containing 14 families	169	Containing 40 families	1
Containing 15 families	90	Containing 42 families	1
Containing 16 families	289	Containing 43 families	1
Containing 17 families	58	Containing 45 families	2
Containing 18 families	63	Containing 48 families	1
Containing 19 families	19	Containing 50 families	1
Containing 20 families	160	Containing 54 families	1
Containing 21 families	9	Containing 66 families	1
Containing 22 families	28	Containing 87 families	1
Containing 23 families	5	Containing 87 families	1
Containing 24 families	58	Containing 94 families	1

There are many single blocks of dwellings containing twice the number of families residing on the whole of Fifth-avenue; or than a continuous row of dwellings similar to those on the Fifth-avenue three or four miles in length. There is a multitude of these squares, any ten of which contains a larger population than the whole of the city of Hartford, which covers an area of several miles. In 1850 the entire population of this City was 515,394. Number of families, 93,608. Whole number of dwellings, 37,677.

Philadelphia in 1850 contained a population of 408,762, divided into 72,392 families. To accommodate these families there were 61,278 dwellings. With a population 107,000 smaller than New-York, Philadelphia had 23,601 more dwellings than New-York.

Baltimore, in 1850, with a population of 210,646 in 24,925 families, had 30,065 dwellings.

Boston in 1850 had a population of 146,881. Chelsea, a suburb of Boston, had a population of 7,236. Boston and Chelsea included had 25,115 families and 16,567 dwellings.

The extreme value of land in New-York makes tenement houses a necessity. They have sprung up within a few years, and have now become so numerous, and the amount of capital invested in them is so enormous, and the interest paid to the owners in the shape of rent is so great that it will be almost an impossibility to accomplish any reform. In one case, where the establisment is arranged for the accommodation of 126 families, the rates charged, if the tenements were all occupied, would not be less than 25 or 30 per cent. on the first cost, so that some five years would suffice to pay principle and interest. This building stands on a plot of ground, perhaps 50x250 feet. There is an alley in each side, running the whole depth and being some eight feet in width. Our tenement buildings are almost invariably so constructed as to make even tolerable ventilation entirely out of the question. A current of fresh air can never be passed them after they are finished. Each tenement very generally consists of a room and bedroom. The buildings three to six stories high, with two or more families on eech floor or story. In this one room the family sit, do all their work, cook, wash and eat. Disgusting as some of these details are, the influence, both on the health and morals of the people cannot be properly estimated in the absence of these details. I am no longer surprised at developments of wickedness in our midst when I see how the masses live. The large tenement house alluded to above is occupied principally by foreigners, but not of the lowest class; most of them, with different surroundings, would make themselves appear respectable, but look at a single fact in connection with the accommodations offered to these families where they pay a rent of 35 per cent. on the money which their tenement costs. The alleyways at the sides of these houses are excavated to the depth of the cellars of the house, say nine feet; an arch thrown over and covered with flag-stones. Directly through the whole length of this excavation or vault is an open drain connecting with the street sewer, the water always standing with very little current. Along one side the whole length of this vault are arranged the water closets used in common by this horde of families. They should be called stalls rather than closets, for there is not a door connected with this whole establishment; there is an opening from each division of the cellar into this vault, the vault being lighted by openings a few feet apart, covered with iron grating, such, or similar to those upon sidewalks. The filth and odor of this place is awful. And yet these are the only accommodations afforded to hundreds of women and children, amid filth such as no decent farmer would drive his swine into, and where there is but little more retiracy than upon a public common. Where there are such beastly arrangements as those, how can they develop other than a beastly morality? Nor need it be a wonder that more people die in New-York than in almost any other city on the face of the globe. Our tenements for the masses are so constructed as to shut out the light, and to make ventilation an impossibility, while the surroundings without are made to combine the very element of death. The windows are from each room, and they have but two windows for light and air, and only one to each room; these look out against a solid brick wall, eight feet from them, and upon this alley-way the odors arising from the horrid vault beneath mingle with every inhalation these poor creatures make. Nearly all of our tenement houses are open to these very strictures, not, I will admit, to as great an extent, yet the state of things is such as to make death a certainty to most of the poor babes whose lungs are to inhale their atmosphere. No one will wonder who goes through these houses—only as he shall wonder that all, old and young, do not die. If this City were not more favorably located for health than almost any other city on earth, almost nobody would live here. Let the same state of things exist in New-Orleans, and it would be decimated at once, and so would London. But terrible as the physical aspect is, the moral side of the picture is utterly appalling. What will be the moral condition of New-York thirty years hence? is a question that ought to be pondered soon, if we would not be engulphed. I was in the City during the whole period of the first cholera. With a population of 220 000, the deaths ran up from about 6,000 the year previous to more than 10,600, notwithstanding the fact that more than one-half of the population left the City during the prevalence of the epidemic. Then the disease selected as spots where it would run riot, where there were the most crowded neighborhoods. The block in Laurens-street, between Broome and Grand, was most terribly scourged. I very well remember entering one of the houses the morning the sixteenth corpse was carried out, and, notwithstanding the terrible mortality there, it would bear no comparison to the present dense crowded state of our tenant houses. In 1832 there was only here and there a place which seemed so particularly to invite the disease. Now these plague-inviting neighborhoods are everywhere. Then the mass of the people of New-York could leave for more healthy localities. Now, if cholera or yellow fever gain a foothold, they must stay and die, as they could not on account of poverty leave. Let the cholera return here with the same virulence as at its first visit, and what could prevent the death of hundreds of thousands of people in ten weeks, which was about the time it prevailed then. Scenes I then witnessed by day and by night can hardly ever fade from my memory; but I candidly believe that, from the altered condition of our people in regard to their domiciliary accommodations, and, from their deeper poverty, being compelled to stop here, the mortrlity would be most horribly increased.

The Presbyterian General Assembly.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Tuesday, May 31, 1859.

OLD-SCHOOL GENERAL ASSEMBLY—CLOSING SCENES.

I desire to finish up my correspondence by rendering some account of the last moments of this session of the General Assembly.

Dr. W. L. BRECKENRIDGE is elected Professor in Danville Theological Seminary. The location of the Northwestern Seminary is decided to be located in Chicago. Just as the Assembly was about to proceed to elect the Professors, Dr. MACMASTER, the great rival of Dr. RICE, of Chicago, in these Seminary matters, rose and read a speech of two hours and a half duration, in which, as he had previously threatened, he unfurled the Anti-Slavery banner. It is well known that Doctor MACMASTER has all along entertained strong Abolition sentiments, and he made no secret of it, that it was the other sentiment and the opposing one that had carried the Seminary to Chicago, and was domineering over the Church in all shapes. In his estimation, he thought the time was come for his own justification, and for compelling the Assembly to look at the Slavery case face to face. Dr. MACMASTER is undoubtedly a most learned, able and conscientious man. He is a man of remarkable independence of mind, and is reckoned an intractable instrument to make use of. Such a man will always have a party and a zealous one, and so it turned out in the case of Dr. MACMASTER. The strength of that party was soon brought to light, at least so far as it was represented in the Assembly. The test was as follows: Dr. RICE and his rival, Dr. MACMASTER, were both nominated for the chair of Didactic and Polemic Theology in the Northwestern Seminary in Chicago, and the result was that Dr. RICE had 214 votes and Dr. MACMASTER 45. After a reply to Dr. MACMASTER'S attack upon himself personally, and upon the policy of the Church, by Dr. RICE, the matter quietly dropped.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

No sooner had this previous vexed matter been set at rest, than an EX-Member of Congress rose and read a series of resolutions with the view of obtaining the approval of the Assembly to the above organization for African Colonization. There were many good and loyal members of the Assembly who were exceedingly anxious that the Assembly should express its denunciations of the Slave-trade, which it is proposed the organization will materially assist in abolishing forever. There were others, however, who thought it out of place for the Assembly to take any part in such extra-ecclesiastical procedures, however philanthropic. Dr. THORNWELL, of South Carolina, in the midst of the Assembly's evident difficulties as to how to proceed in the case, rose and loudly and powerfully announced his conservative policy, and what he conceived to be the wise policy of the whole Church of God, and as the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in particular. He maintained that the only view of man the Church could take was that of a *sinner*, and her sole business as a Church was to preach Christ. As a Church they had no business whatever with organizations out of her pale, however benevolent in their intent and actuality. On this principle the Assembly had refused to take under its charge the Historical Society, the Temperance Society, &c., and that policy they must still pursue, whether white or black man make supplication at their door for assistance in carrying on enterprises purely earthly and political. They will not prevent any of their members in their private capacity to engage in these enterprises. He only urged that, as a Church, they could justifiably and safely do *spiritual* work, and spiritual work alone. The result was the reference of the resolutions to the Committee of Bills and Overtures.

THE NEW BOARD OF DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

It will be known to many of your readers of such letters as this that there have been of late two parties in that Board—one supporting Dr. MUSGRAVE, the present Secretary, the other supporting Dr. HAPPERSETT, the late Associate Secretary. A Committee of Investigation was appointed last week to examine into the present organization of the Board, and report at the next General Assembly. In the meantime, however, the opponents of the present administration set to work to take a shorter cut to reform by electing a new Reform Board. Rival tickets were printed and freely circulated, and the excitement was intense, especially as the tenure of office of more than one depended upon the result of the ballot. The moment has come and gone, and the Reformers have gained a thorough victory. Every man on their ticket has been elected, and it is conceived the new Board will unsparingly go to work in reorganizing the Board of Domestic Missions.

The Assembly is scattering. It is now twelve days since the constitution of the Court, and it is natural that men with families and congregations should be anxious to return to their homes. I must testify to the general good Christian temper displayed throughout the whole of the proceedings. I would also testify to the evident amount of administrative talent and oratorical powers not very sparsely scattered over the Court.

After a series of judicial cases have been settled, the Assembly will dissolve, and the next Court will set in Rochester, New-York, on the 19th day of May, A. D. 1860.

REGATTA OF THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB.

The Madgie Wins the First Prize by Five Seconds.

More fortunate than their coadjutors of the Hoboken Yacht Club, whose regatta day began with a fog and ended with a calm, the New-York Club enjoyed, yesterday, one of the most desirable days for their annual regatta that has fallen to their lot for several years. The lowering, easterly weather of the previous day and night caused fears that the day would be unpropitious, and thus disappoint not only the yachtmen, but multitudes of citizens and strangers who had made their arrangements to witness the sail. These apprehensions were, happily, dissipated. The sun rose pleasantly, and though there was little wind in the early morning, the breeze began to increase, so that by 9½ o'clock there was sufficient to make the start. From early light the hum of preparation could be heard on board the trim craft lying at their moorings opposite the Elysian Fields at Hoboken, and all the arrangements gave evidence that extraordinary interest would be taken in the race. Considerable regret was expressed that the only European yacht in the port—the *St. Ursula* would not sail, Captain TENNANT having determined to husband his resources for the forthcoming "Ocean Sweepstakes," where his vessel will stand a better chance than she could in the smooth water and close manœuvring of our Bay. By 9 o'clock the various steamboats which had been chartered for the occasion were well filled by persons who had secured a ticket, or had the good fortune to be invited. The *Josephine* carried a select party at the rate of three dollars and a half *per capita* for the luxuries of "good society" and a dinner to match. The Committee of Arrangements chartered the *J. A. Stevens* for the Club and the invited guests. J. H. WAINWRIGHT and Mr. HASWELL, Jr., of the Committee, made every one at home by their easy hospitality. There was a large number on board, but every one appeared pleased with the arrangements. Besides these, the steamers *Alice Price, Thomas Hunt, Erie, G. Birkbeck, R. L. Mabey, R. L. Lockwood, Edwin, Rattler* and several others were each full of spectators, and the appearance of so many steamboats, each displaying a profusion of flags and streamers, gave great animation to the scene. The Cunard steamer which was anchored off the Battery, as well as most of those at the North River piers, were dressed out with all their flags.

The start was made about 10½ A. M., the sloops of the third class going first, then those of the second, and first; and after them the schooners of the second class and first class, according to the order of arrangements.

A short tack was first made towards the City, the wind yet being light, and giving the sloops the advantage. In the long stretch down the bay the fleet were enabled to weather Bedloe's Island, and several of them reached the first stake-boat off Robbin's Reef without tacking, the more nimble sloops still holding the vantage ground. As the fleet approached the Narrows, however, the wind increased, and several of the smaller craft took in their light sails, and one took the bonnet off his jib. The tide being ebb, and the wind blowing fresh from S. S. E., caused considerable sea, which made the yachts pitch heavily, and some threw the spray over their taffrails. The *Rebecca* was not in the race, but she sailed with the fleet as far as the Narrows, when she up-helm and went back.

The *Silvie* and *Madgie* were now pressing each other hard, and the *Zinga* and *Favorita* were sharply contesting. The pilot-boat *George Steers* joined the race at the buoy of the middle, and held her own with the best of them. The pilot boats *E. Blunt* and *Edwin Nye* also kept along with the fleet, and exhibited excellent sailing qualities. The *Haswell*, sloop of second class, was the first boat to turn the Southwest Spit. She received a greeting from the crowd of steamboats which were in waiting. The finest spectacle during the Regatta was that when the *Silvie* and the *Zinga* reached the Southwest Spit so near together that it was difficult to decide which was ahead. As they wore around, almost touching each other, the crowds cheered lustily, and every steam whistle sent forth its loudest scream. The *Silvie* had the outside track, and got her light sails set first, and was gaining on the *Zinga*, which had split her jib topsail, and got her gaft-topsail halyards foul, and was obliged to send up a man to clear them. In a few moments, however, the sails were all set, and she soon showed her superior qualities before the wind. The little *Haswell* now scampered on her homeward stretch, and was saluted by a gun from on board the ship *Twilight* as she sped by her. One after another they now turned the buoy, and the homeward race became still more exciting. Every inch of canvas was spread to the wind, and the steamers now found as much as they could do to keep them company.

They arrived at the home-stake boat in the following order and time:

	Hours.	Minutes.	Seconds.
Silvie	4	6	32
Madgie	4	7	38
Deer	4	7	37
Rowena	4	8	03
Zinga	4	1	39
Flying Cloud	4	11	20
Favorita	4	16	57
Haswell	3	46	52
Flover	3	54	27
Stella	4	21	16
Mannersing	3	49	38
Dawn	4	23	30
Ray	4	24	35

The *Madgie*, of Philadelphia, wins the first-class prize for schooners, by only five seconds, over the *Zinga*; the allowance being eight seconds in her favor.

The *Dawn*, of Philadelphia, takes the prize of the second class schooners.

The *Deer*, of New-York, takes the prize for the first class sloops. She had no competitor.

The *Haswell*, of Mystic Bridge, Ct., receives the prize of the second class sloops. She was the first yacht at the home stake.

The *Flying Cloud*, of Philadelphia, took the prize o the third class of sloops.

The regatta was considered one of the most animated which has ever taken place. The awards will not be formally made for two or three days.

The Ship Twilight and the Regatta.

The ship *Twilight*, of WM. T. COLEMAN & Co.'s California line of packets, being ready for sea yesterday, Mr. COLEMAN improved the occasion of her sailing by inviting a large party of his friends to accompany her down the Bay, to witness the regatta from the ship's decks. Some three hundred persons were on board, and the ship was hauled out from her pier, No. 19 East River, and towed down the Bay by the steamers *Emily* and *Jacob Bell*. A fine opportunity was thus afforded for witnessing the regatta. A handsome collation was served up on board, and there was a large destruction of both solids and fluids. The ship anchored at the Southwest Spit, after which the guests were brought to the City on board the tugs, much gratified at their excursion.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The Chamber of Commerce met at 1 P. M. yesterday, PELATIAH PERIT in the Chair. After the election of members previously nominated, and the announcement of donations, the Quarantine question came up for discussion. Mr. TILESTON claimed that personal quarantine was inconvenient and unsuitable to the times; moreover, it did not answer the purpose aimed at, inasmuch as yellow fever had never been in a single instance personally communicated. He hoped that this feature of Quarantine would be abolished. He stated that the Commissioners of Health had purchased and fitted up the steamship *Falconer* as a hospital ship, this being the only way in which the objections which the inhabitants of every place have to Quarantine could be overcome. In conclusion, Mr. TILESTON eulogized Dr. GUNN and the medical profession generally. The subject of lighterage was then considered. ROYAL PHELPS, Esq., censured the corruption which had handed over the lighterage to politicians who sold the patronage to lightermen at ten per cent. All statements which he had made on this subject could be fully vouched for. He urged that the business should be thrown open to competition. The Chamber should not hastily approve the tariff proposed, which, while it was comparatively low, would give certain persons power to declare what vessels should be subjected to it. Mr. TILESTON opposed Mr. PHELPS' views, and after some desultory discussion on the motion of the latter gentleman, a resolution was adopted declaring it to be the sentiment of the Chamber that the business of lighterage should be thrown open to competition, the Health Officer regulating it by such rules as he might deem proper.

THE ALLEGED DEATH BY VIOLENCE.—An inquest was held yesterday at No. 231 Mott-street, in the case of THOMAS BEITON, whose death was alleged to have been caused by violence. The testimony showed that the deceased had been drunk more than half the time, during the last three years. About ten days ago, he insulted the wife of one THOMAS CAMERON, when the latter kicked him in the abdomen. On Sunday last, he had a quarrel with JOSEPH REDDING, and received a second kick in the abdomen. One of the intestines was found ruptured, and this was declared to be the immediate cause of death. The Jury rendered a verdict of "Death from a rupture of the intestines, but whether received by violence or accident we are unable to say." On the rendition of the verdict, CAMERON, who had been arrested, was discharged. The deceased was fifty years of age, and leaves a family.

TAMMANY GENERAL COMMITTEE.—The Tammany General Committee held its regular monthly meeting last evening, but transacted no business of importance beyond the accepting repolutions censuring the action of the State Legislature in passing the Registry Law and condemning the "two years' amendment" recently adopted in Massachusetts.

DEMOCRATIC GENERAL COMMITTEE.—A regular monthly meeting of the Democratic Republican General Committee was held last evening at Mozart Hall, forty eight members being present. STEPHEN P. RUSSEL, Esq., presided, and EDWARD TIMPSON officiated as Secretary. No business of public interest was transacted.

FIRE IN WEST FOURTEENTH-STREET.—The alarm at 4 P. M. yesterday was occasioned by a fire in No. 147 West Fourteenth-street. But little damage was done, the flames having been extinguished.

RESTORED TO HEALTH.—Street-Commissioner G. W. SMITH has entirely recovered his health, and is again attending to his official duties. He has been in Cuba and the South.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday a boy 8 years old, named WILLIAM J. HATHED, whose parents reside at No. 168 Jay-street, fell from the limb of a tree on Concord-street to the pavement, and had his skull so badly fractured that he died the same night.

EXHIBITION DRILL.—Company A, Fourteenth Regiment, Captain HORACE A. SPRAGUE, gave an exhibition drill, at the City Armory, last evening. Several hundred citizens were present to witness the proceedings.

SOCIAL MEETING.—The Hanson-place Sabbath School social meetings will reopen this evening, when Captain CAVENDY, Sailing-Master of the Russian frigate *General Admiral*, will speak.

THE ELEVENTH WARD CORRUPTION CASE.—The Special Committee of the Common Council, appointed to examine into the charges preferred against Alderman DAYTON, of the Eleventh Ward, held a meeting last evening. One of the principal witnesses refused to testify, as there was a criminal charge pending against him growing out of these proceedings. Other witnesses and all persons who know anything about the charge, or desired to say anything were examined, but the charges were in no wise sustained. On the other hand it was shown that Alderman DAYTON had been simply anxious to have a clean ward, and in doin this offended several contractors because he assured them most positively that he should hold them strictly to the specifications.

THE BROOKLYN ORPHAN ASYLUM.—The Twenty-sixth anniversary of this Asylum was celebrated last evening, at the building occupied by the Institution in Cumberland-street. An address was made by the Rev. RUFUS A. CLARK, and the children sung and recited several pieces in a creditable manner.

EASTERN DISTRICT FIRE COMMISSIONERS.—The Board of Fire Commissioners for the Eastern District have organized for the present year, by electing R. H. HARDING Chairman, and R. T. HENDRICK Secretary. During the past year the business of the Board is thus summed up by the Chairman: 212 members confirmed; 22 expelled; 4 companies disbanded for disorderly conduct, and 106 resignations received.

COLLISION.—A collision took place between two cars on the Broadway Railroad at Eleventh-street, Wednesday evening, but fortunately no person was seriously injured. At the point where the collision took place the tracks cross each other.

[Advertisement.]

FOR YOUNG AND OLD.—KNOX prospers most when the sun is the brightest and Broadway is gay with promenaders. Consequently, yesterday was a great day for KNOX. His Pride of Youth for young gentlemen, and his Summer hats for those of more mature age, sold immensely. When you want a becoming, durable, fashionable and cheap hat, visit his establishment, No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—The penetrative and healing action of this potent salve is a marvel throughout the world. Nothing else should be relied on in scrofula, cancer, salt rheum, erysipelas, and external injuries. Sold at 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

THE GRAND ITEM.—Everybody likes to be cleanly, comfortable and healthy. Those who go away from home on temporary trips, either to Europe or to domestic points, miss the pleasures of "home" more than anybody else. All such persons should secure a full supply of GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER for the water-closet. It will keep them healthy, or if they have piles it will cure them. The Dépôt is at No. 41 Ann-street, but the paper (in each sheet of which GAYETTY'S name is water-marked) is sold by druggists, fancy-goods dealers, grocers and others. A discount is made at the dépôt to travelers who buy by the quantity.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 643 Broadway, New-York, and
352 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.
Portraits, Miniatures, Daguerreotypes and Engravings copied and finished in every style of the art.

[Advertisement.]

CROOK & DUFF,
Model Restaurant
TIMES Building,
New-York.
Dinner,
Breakfast and Tea.
Private Rooms for Parties.

[Advertisement.]

DR. HALSTED AT THE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL AGAIN.—He will now be happy to meet the numbers who have been disappointed of finding him there; and others desiring information in regard to his Round-hill Water-Cure, Northampton, Mass.
See advertisement on 5th page.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 2.

$1,000 U. S. 5s '74	103⅞	69 N. Y. Central R.	73¼
2,000 U. S. 6s '62 ex in 100	850	do	73⅜
5,000 Indiana State 5s	87⅛	100 do	b60 73½
5,000 Tennessee 6s '90	90¾	400 do	b60 73½
1,000 do	90⅞	300 do	b30 73⅝
5,000 Missouri St. 6s	84	350 do	4d 73¾
15,000 do	s15 84	150 do	s60 72
20,000 do	84¼	200 do	s30 73⅛
3,000 do	s16 84	50 do	s30 72¾
2,000 Cal. State 7s Bs.	83½	100 do	s15 73⅛
2 000 Cal. Large Hs 7s	81	1080 do	73¾
6,000 N. Y. Cen. R. 6s	100	do	b19 73⅝
5,000 E. R. 3d M. Bs. '83	88½	150 do	b30 aft 10 73
2,000 do	88¼	200 do	b45 aft 10 73
4,500 L. C. & M. L. G. Bs.	16¾	12 Erie Railroad	6
3,000 Chi., St. P. & F. du L. L. G. Bs.	7½	100 do	6¼
27 Del. & H. Ca. Co.	94½	100 Harlem R. Pf.	s10 36¾
25 do	s10 94¾	100 do	36¾
50 National Bank	100	50 Reading Railroad	43⅝
45 Bk. of Commerce	99¼	50 Mich. Cen. R.	s60 41⅜
100 Canton Co.	b60 19	25 do	42
50 Cary Imp't Co.	5	50 M. S. & N. I. R.	9⅜
75 Pacific Mail St. Co.	73	300 do	9¼
300 M. S. & N. I. s.	31¾	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	s30 26¾
70 Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	96	100 do	s30 26¾
50 Gal. & Chi. R. opg	64¼	100 Chi. & R. I. R. p. & c.	58¾
50 do	b60 64⅜	500 do	b60 59⅛
100 do	s30 64	125 do	opg 59
50 do	b60 64⅛	50 do	s30 59
50 do	s30 64¾	20 Chi. Bur. & Quin. R.	49
100 do	s15 64½	5 do	48¾

SECOND BOARD.

$10 000 Missouri St. 6s.	84⅜	100 Chic. & Rk Is. R.	s60 58
5,000 do	s15 84	50 do	opg 58¾
1,000 Erie R. 3d m. bs '83	58¾	100 do	p & c 58¾
10 Park Bank	109	100 Mich. Cen. R.	s60 41¾
50 N. Y. Cent. R.	s60 71¾	100 M. S. & N. Ia. R.	9¾
300 do	72¼	200 M. S. & N. Ia. G. S.	31¾
100 do	s12 72⅜	100 Panama R.	s60 117
100 do	s15 72⅜	100 Gal. & Chic. R.	s30 63¾
75 do	72¾	50 do	64¼
200 do	s30 72	100 do	b30 64¼
300 do	s10 72¾	100 do	64¼
100 do	4d 72¾		

REPORTED SALES AT AUCTION.

$500 Cle. & Tol. R. 7s	53¼	4 American Ex. Bk	107¼
3,000 Missouri 6s	81	15 Grocers' Fire Ins. Co.	110
3,400 Harlem Railroad	89½	10 do	109½
30 N. R. Fire Ins. Co.	143	50 Firemen's F. Ins. Co.	141½
15 do	139	5 Market Fire Ins. Co.	135
25 Gt. West. Mar. Ins. Co.	131½	5 do	134⅜
11 do	133½	10 do	133¼
10 Kmp City Fire I. Co.	120	40 Lenox Fire Ins. Co	93¼
10 Am. Fire Ins. Co.	118¼	20 do	95⅝
42 Col. Marine Ins. Co.	115	50 Ham. Fire Ins. Co.	80
10 do	113	50 Home. Fire Ins. Co.	74
10 do	112¾	20 Mer. Mutual Ins. Co.	115
50 Comp. Met Sp'ng Co	$12	10 Com. Fire ins. Co.	100
10 Bk. Commonwealth	98¾	10 Clinton Fire Ins. Co.	110½
16 do	99¾	10 N. World F. Ins. Co.	102
5 National Bank	100	50 Con. Stage Co.	40
4 Metropolitan Bank	111¼	20 Merchants' Bank	109½
10 Marine Bank	87		

THURSDAY, June 2—P. M.

A brief summary of the news by the steamship *America*, at Halifax, from Liverpool, Saturday, May 21, was telegraphed early in the day. The commercial advices are of lower markets for Cotton, Grain, and the English Funds, while Discounts in London are again quoted easier. Three or four additional arrivals from New-York, all with more or less Specie, are reported, including the *City of Washington* and *Ariel* of the 7th May. The decline in Cotton for the week, (part of it previously reported,) is equal to ⅛d. and on some descriptions ¼d. the pound. On inferior qualities a still larger concession is said to have been submitted to. The sales for the week are 38,000 bales. Consols, on Friday, May 20, 91¼@91½ per cent., which is a decline of ¼@⅜ from the previous mail of May 18. The fuller details of the news will probably be received late to-night, but in season for our telegraphic column in the morning.

On the Stock Exchange a fair business was done at the early Board, at prices not varying materially from the latest sales of yesterday. The movement was heaviest in amount in New-York Central shares, of which 4,000 shares were done at 73¼@73½ cash, and 72@72⅜@⅜ on seller's options; this wide difference being quite current this week, as last, between bargains for immediate delivery and *short* sales ahead. Later in the day, the certificates appeared a little more free on the Street, and at the Second Board, sales were made for delivery in the regular way at 72¼@72⅜ ₱ cent., closing about 72⅜ ₱ cent. In the Western Stocks, a fair inquiry was shown for Galena at 64½@⅔, and for Rock Island at 59@59½; but the latter closed 58⅔@59, after the Second Board. Michigan Central, Toledo and Michigan Southern were dull, while Illinois Central showed more steadiness at 56@56½ ₱ cent. Reading, Hudson and Harlem were all a fraction off in the afternoon, and the Share list generally left off tame. A good many of the Brokers and Jobbers were out of their places at the Board, having joined the Regatta for a day's pleasure. In State Stocks, Missouris continue to show much steadiness on the cash bargains, leaving off 84¼@84½, notwithstanding a good many sellers for the fall sent this security for contracts ahead, and are accepting ¼@½ ₱ cent.